ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE
THE INDIAN RAILW
TRAVELLERS' GU
The Most Complete Guide in I
Time, and Fare Tables of all Indian Ra
Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest
Lines along the Coast, Postal and Telegraph
formation, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDI
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

No. 52,700—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	7th Febry.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 P.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRICE	P. Berbenovich	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Meconi	6095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rascovitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990, 2nd Class Rs. 536-4, Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardo, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Brstfeld	3,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 62, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPO ISTRIA	6,000	Belsito	17th Nov. 1902.
	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAR,

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna,

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 28th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay 25th October, 1902.

KING, [redacted] & Co.,

BANKERS AND [redacted]



PASSAGES and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT ME

THE TIME THE TIME THE TIME

DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Gent's Tivoli Watches.

Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
Silver open-faced Keyless, at... " 8 each.
(Ladies or Gents.)

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Courvissor Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 17. Rs. 20. Rs. 25. (Capped.)

Our Cheap but Reliable WATCHES.

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

English make, Timepieces, at Rs. 3-8 Plain.
Do. do. at Rs. 4, Carriage.
Do. do. at Rs. 5, (Alarming).

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

REPAIRS,

We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

JEWELLERY OF LATEST DESIGNS MADE TO ORDER.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,

178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

5 1-lb. tins sent post free for Rs. 5-4.

A 7-lb. Cannister " for Rs. 7.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,

CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT, MYSORE STATE.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS.

SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

SPECIAL COLD DISHES

FOR DINNER PARTIES

SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.

MENUS ARRANGED

AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).
SARDINES: Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE

FOR EACH AND ALL.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)

AGAINST

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

OUR NEW UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO.

WITH FULL COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES.

WITH a view to meeting many enquiries for an Upright Pianoforte of smaller dimentions than the usual range of Uprights without reducing the compass and volume of tone, and an instrument also that will stand the CLIMATE OF INDIA, we have the pleasure to state that after repeated trials, spread over many years, we have succeeded in securing an instrument that we can now confidently say will fulfil all the requirements of a DISTRICT PIANO and a Piano of a size that will meet the wants of those living in SMALL FLATS IN BOMBAY, where larger Pianos would occupy more space in a room than can be generally afforded.

We have subjected this model to the most severe tests and have been absolutely convinced that with reasonable care it will give the utmost satisfaction for many years.

Its capacity for standing in tune is quite up to the standard expected in the larger and more valuable models, and it possesses all the musical qualities so much desired by musicians—ELASTIC TOUCH, FULL TONE, excellent REPETITION ACTION, and EXTRAORDINARY POWER.

Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass plates, overstrung or cross strung 7 Octaves, trichord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets. Height, 49 inches; Width, 56 inches.

CASH, RS. 525.

On the Hire System... ... { 12 months, Rs. 45 per month. 24 " " 26 "

EXTRAS.

Woollen Cover	Rs. 15	Zinc-lined Case	Rs. 25 0
Piano Stool	" 18	Set of 4 Insulators	" 4 8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF

OF

EXCELLENCE

AND

THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUS and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Ba Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

[illegible]BLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

[illegible] BANK will be CLOSED on FRI-[illegible]DAY, the 31st instant, and SATURDAD, the 1st [illegible], those days being Public Holidays under the [illegible]tiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

[illegible]mbay, 24th Oct. 1902.

[illegible]HE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

[illegible]E ASSOCIATED EX-[illegible] CHANGE BANKS will [illegible] CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and 1st proximo, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 18[illegible].

BOMBAY LIGH[illegible]RSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the CORPS in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, 4th November, at 5-30 P. M.

BUSINESS:—DELHI DURBAR, Urgent.

Every Member is ordered to attend.

II.—Members are requested to send to Head Quarters as early as possible for SADDLERY, SWORDS, and ACCOUTREMENTS, between 9 A. M., and noon.

BEUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut.
Commanding.

27th October, 1902.

TO LET.

THE whole of the SECOND FLOOR of the ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co, Particulars on application to

THE MANAGER
Oriental Life Assurance Company,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
COMPRISING
THE G. I. P., AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SYSTEMS.

SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS FOR AUDIT, CASH, ENGINEERING, LOCOMOTIVE, MEDICAL, POLICE, STORES, TELEGRAPH AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

WITH reference to the advertisements regarding the above, which appeared in the issues of the "Bombay Gazette" dated 24th September, 4th and 18th October, 1902, it is hereby notified that the date on which Sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of the above will be received has been extended from 29th October, 1902, to 12th November, 1902. The supplies required will be for the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1903, and not from 1st December, 1902, as previously stated.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS PROCEEDING TO DELHI FOR THE CORONATION DURBAR.

AS a large number of First and Second Class Passengers are likely to require accommodation by Railway to Delhi DURING THE CORONATION ASSEMBLY, passengers are recommended to give as early notice as possible at the Station of departure when they propose to travel.

Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed between the 1st December, 1902, and 1st of January, 1903. Application for reserved accommodation during this period should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th October, 1902.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES and STATIONERY for the official year ending 31st March, 1904, to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company.

Forms of Tender giving details may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Nagpur, Central Provinces, on payment of Rupees 2.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Stores are Stationery" and sealed and addressed to the AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY, 12, GARDEN REACH ROAD, CALCUTTA.

All Tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at his office No. 12, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, on the 6th January, 1903, at noon.

Special terms of freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal Nagpur Railways will be communicated to intending Tenderers by the Undersigned on application.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of Tenders will be made by the 15th. March, 1903.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order.
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Nagpur, C. P. dated 23rd October, 1902.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late R. J. C. LORD, I. C. S., must apply to EXECUTOR, care of Collector of Satara, before 28th November, 1902.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now APPROACHING the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIRE WORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, 24th October, 1902.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1902, for FILLING in the LOW-LYING GROUND between the Roads on their Chaupati Estate.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Board,
E. WALROND BRYANT, M. INST., C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Albert Buildings,
Bombay, 24th October, 1902.

NOTICE.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & COMPANY, has taken over the CHARGE of ANDERSON & COMPANY'S BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, at Bellasis Road, from 22nd OCTOBER, 1902.

H. Sulleman Abdool Wahed & Company will as heretofore carry on the business of ANDERSON & COMPANY.

All Orders, Local and Up-country, will be promptly attended to.

There are at present 150 Arab Horses lately landed in the Stables.

New batches of Arab and Waler Horses consignments expected weekly.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum St., on MONDAY, the 27th October, 1902, at 3-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1902, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their [illegible]uneration.

[illegible] TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be [illegible]SED from the 20th October to 3rd November, 1902, both [illegible]usive, during which period the Books of the Company [illegible] be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Actg. Chief Agent.

[illegible]October, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

MR. HARTLEY KENNEDY'S MEMOIR with PORTRAIT. See "Indian Municipal Journal," 27, Medows Street, Bombay. Price 8 Annas.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th October 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	"	5,00,000

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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5
" 6 Months	4½
" 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures [illegible] its approved list on [illegible] which may be ascertained on application [illegible] fully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 10th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE.
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	8,910,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Revenue for 1901	£ 3,308,106

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(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000;
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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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LOCOMOBILE STEAM CAR

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Climbs any Hill

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Sole Agents for Merryweather & Sons, Ld.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, as Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF ONE CASE AMERICAN ASSORTED CARRIAGE READY-MIXED PAINT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Frank M. Stephens, trading as Messrs. J. A. Williams and Co., Professional Carriage Builders, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay—

1 case of American assorted carriage ready mixed paint, quick drying.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almirah, side-board, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing table, hat and book stands, iron safes, new Brussels carpets,

1 upright iron frame piano by Squire and Longson, of London, in good order.

57 pair men's new boots and shoes.

On account of whom it may concern—

8 bales each 25 pieces brown canvas, 24 ins. 36 yds.

By order of Mr. Haridas Ratansey and on account and at the risk of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ld.

H. R. 45-49.—2 cases 281 pieces and 357 pieces loose of white nainsooks 18 yds. 51 ins., No. 1901.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Jeewajee, hardware merchant, Nagdevie Street.—

Ex s. s. Eden Hall.

3 casks containing 100 dozen Japanned iron Caroline hoes, ground 1 1-2 in. up, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 lbs., 1 3-4, 2 1-4 and 2 1-2 and 50 doz. Japanned iron solid eye pickaxes, 25-47 ins. long, long chisel end ground 1 1-2in. up, weighing 27 cwts. 1 qr. 27 lbs., Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 lbs., 4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2 and 6.

Ex s. s. Ockenfels.

75 kegs, each 1 cwt. patent wrought iron rose nails, H. brand sharp points, 2 1-2 to 4ins.

Ex s. s. Aleppo.

80 kegs each 1 cwt nails flat points, 1 1-2 to 6 ins.

AT 2 P. M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second-hand landau.
The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman—
1 vis-a-vis with Arab horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 3 CASES REFINED SAACCHARINE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. Stanley Smith and Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co., Ld., of Apollo Street.

3 cases each containing about 110 lbs. of Refined Saccharine, 555 times sweeter than sugar.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sargent House, Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware by Reed and Barton, rich crockery, Treacher's glassware, square piano by Richard Lipp and Son, ladies and gent's bicycles half plate camera by Lancaster, perambulator, Persian and Brussels carpets, ice box, iron safe, pictures, table ornaments, wind proof lamps, 1 D. B. H. L. fowling piece by Lancaster, 1 D. B. B. L. rifle by Webley & Son, S. B. 12 bore fowling piece, &c., the property of A. C. BOWDEN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 p. m., the effects of the late Mr. W. W. HOLTHAM consisting of teakwood furniture, wearing apparel, few books, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th October, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, best platedware, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in first-rate order, table, hanging and wall lamps, large carpets, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. HERBERT, I. M. S.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 12, 11, 115, and 117, Charniwadi Lane, Nos. 189-193, Lohar Chawl Street, Nos. 15, 17, 19, 1 and 2, 21-23 and 25-27 (I), Antobawadi Lane, Nos. 9-11, 43-46, 59-60 and 18, Patakwadi Lane.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Sea Scale," Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, one mahogany pianoforte by Gebruder Knake, handsome table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, carpets, first-rate pictures, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, one English cooking stove, and one garden roller, etc., the property of Mrs. A. F. TURNER and F. M. FLOWER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th October, 1902.

BANKER & Co.,

GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM,

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.

No. 7, Sitaram Building,

CRAWFORD MARKET.

SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS,

LADIES' DRESS MAKERS, GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS AND SHIRT MAKERS.

Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Marinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.

DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE. FIXED RATES.

The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

37, HORNBY ROAD,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 24.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	93 3/16	= — 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1/2	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/4	= plus 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	23 5/16	= unchanged
2 months hence	23 5/16	= do
Spot in New York	50 3/8	= do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·12 1/2	= — 1/2
Berlin „	20·45 3/4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 3/8	= — 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= plus 1/8
6 „ „	3 1/2 pr ct	= plus 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1/4 pr ct	= plus 1/4
7 day market loans	2 1/2 pr ct	= plus 1/4

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay .... £ 90,000
Gold to Bombay .... £ 40,000

Holidays in London until Monday.
Linseed Bold 50. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone dull.
Coffee in New York 5 3-8.

In Liverpool—

Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4·68-6. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·50	4·46	4·44	4·44
—1	—1	—2	—2
Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·44	4·44	4·45	4·45
—2	—3	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	45,000
Do. last year	60,000
Exports to Great Britain	15,000
„ „ Continent	20,000
Mid-Uplands	8 11-16
Futures, month of Dec.	8·55 plus 17
Do. do. March	8·38 plus 24

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-8
Futures month of Jan.	8·23 plus 5
Do. April	8·29 plus 4
Tone at close	steady
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	3,65,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	1,07,000
„ „ to Continent	1,02,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	6,10,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	4,10,000

	Bales.
Total week's sales	50,000
„ Sold on spec.	1,000
„ Sold for exportation	2,000
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	68,000
„ Actual exports	9,000
„ Week's imports	89,000
„ Stock	245,000
Surats week's sales	600
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	700
„ Week's Imports	Nil
„ Stock	3,000
Afloat American	220,000
„ Indian	4,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 24th October 1902:—

Cotton	209	bales.
Wheat	6,417	cwts.
Linseed	1,454	„
Rapeseed	6,96	„
Gingellyseed	9,080	„
Poppyseed	988	„
Groundnuts	8	„
Castorseed	2,233	„
Rice	1,037	„
Myrabollams	1,120	„
Cottonseed	135	„

Imports of treasure,—

Gold Bullion Rs. 6,22,080 ex s. s. Orienta from London.

Gold Coin Rs. 45,000 ex s. s. Oriental from London.

Silver Bullion Rs. 16,41,204 ex s. s. Oriental from London.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.				1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand				1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s 4 5-32d
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 5-16d
French Francs	3 do	do		169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do		137 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		125
Shanghai	30	„	„	169
Japan	30	„	„	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	98·15
1st Settlement	98·15
2nd do.	98·12

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS,

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	1	to 8	2
Forward April-May	9	4		

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	5	8		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	5	15		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	6	2	to 6	3

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	2		
Forward April-May	7	9		

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	24	12		
Forward April-May	25	12		

Groundnuts—Tone firm.

Forward Jan. Feb.	36	to 36	4	

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.

Howree Khandesh ready	40	12	to	41	
15 per cent. Mxd., Dec.-Jan.	40	8	to	40	12
25 „ „ „	39	4	to	39	8
50 „ „ „	37	12			
Black Kutnee	34	4			

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet
Estimated sales	5,000
Total imports	16,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·50	4·46	4·44	4·44	4·44
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.		
4·44	4·45	4·45		

COTTON.—The market remains dull and unchanged notwithstanding the violent fluctuations advised from America and Liverpool. The spot sales at Colaba are estimated at about 1,800 bales, and some few hundred bales new Bengals for November delivery, on sample, are also reported sold. The local mills are the only buyers in the market.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	23 5-16

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st October 1902, as compared with the statement of 13th October 1902:—

LIABILITIES.	October 13. Rs.	A.	P.	October 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,14,00,000	0	0	1,14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,09,19,791	13	10	1,73,81,528	8	5
Other Deposits, &c.	7,76,05,935	15	1	8,48,82,695	0	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,93,437	0	6	5,38,778	4	8
Sundries	15,43,632	8	1	14,81,040	10	1
Rs.	13,23,62,797	5	6	13,56,84,042	8	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,50,35,220	7	9	1,65,08,325	7	9
Other authorised Investm...	67,58,065	0	0	66,70,610	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,18,69,334	6	3	2,23,15,234	13	6
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,73,07,758	8	5	1,68,14,154	11	8
Bills discounted, &c.	2,23,60,866	2	9	2,13,95,040	15	10
Balances with other Banks.	24,66,657	15	3	17,83,424	11	9
Bullion	8,062	8	0	7,738	8	0
Dead Stock	16,17,295	10	11	16,13,374	4	4
Stamps	11,231	11	11	10,972	6	9
Sundries	7,38,669	0	7	7,50,987	2	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,69,21,816	11	5	2,32,18,329	2	3
Do. at Branches	2,72,69,821	2	3	2,45,98,929	0	9
Rs.	13,23,62,797	5	5	13,56,84,042	8	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUMMING—October 16, at Budla Beta, Assam, the wife of C P Cumming, of a daughter (Joan)

PAUL—October 20, at Gonda, United Provinces, the wife of C B D Paul, of a daughter.

PIRES—October 22, at Gobichettipollium, Coimbatore District, the wife of Mr P A Pires, Civil Apothecary, of a daughter.

TYNDALE-BISCOE—October 2?, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major A S Tyndale-Biscoe, R H A, of a son.

DEATHS.

HART—October 19, at School Cottage, Coonoor, Archibald Benjamin Hart, late Head Master, Stanes' High School, Coonoor, aged 46 years.

PICKERING—October 21, at Fatehgarh, Matilda Ann Pickering, wife of Conductor W P Pickering, Retired List, Carriage Examiner, G I P Railway, Jhansi.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water 8-16m, 9-1a. Low water, 1-58m, 2-40a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Fort Press Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
New Mofussil Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Athletic Sports.

VAGRANT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Sub-Inspector Tapsell charged William J. Dovee, a European, with being a vagrant. The accused was arrested while wandering in a street on Friday last. He said he was out of employ, and had no means of subsistence, nor had he any friends or relations to assist him. He had been in the Workhouse before. The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Workhouse.

THE EXPLOSION AT KAMATIPOORA.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry yesterday at the Morgue, regarding the death of Balla Bapoo, a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years, who was killed by a sudden explosion of a number of detonators which were being prepared in the room of a house in Kamatipoora on the morning of the 22nd instant. The circumstances under which the explosion took place have been reported. After some further evidence, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE AT KALBADEVI ROAD.—At a quarter past seven o'clock last night a fire broke out in a shop belonging to D. Hormusjee and Co., Kalbadevi Road. A large number of tins containing ghee, quantity of sugar and honey, and other sundry articles were stored in the shop. The owner closed the place in the evening and went home. After half an hour volumes of smoke were seen emanating through the ventilator above the door of the shop by a policeman doing duty in the street. On the alarm being given, the Bhuleshwar manual, which is only about a dozen doors away, was the first to come on the scene. When the door of the shop was burst open, it was discovered that cash box and a few tins of ghee were in flames. The manual was set to work, and with a line of hose attached to a stand pipe, put the fire out within twenty minutes. The Gowalia Tank, Fort, and Babula Tank engines arrived, soon after but did not work. The damage was estimated at Rs 500. The origin of the fire is not known.

THE DADAR MURDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed Curson Dhurma, a Hindu, and his wife Phulibai, to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on a charge of murdering their mistress Jumnabai in the room of a chawl at Dadar on the night of the 5th September last.—Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the crown.—The deceased with the two accused, who were her servants, resided in the room of a chawl belonging to Haroon Hajee Oosman at Dadar. On the 6th September they all disappeared from the chawl, and their room was found to be locked. Two days after, the two accused were arrested on suspicion with ornaments of the value of Rs. 715 in their possession at Ahmedabad by the District Police. These ornaments were alleged to be the property of their mistress Jumnabai. The accused were then brought down to Bombay. Acting Superintendent Barnett broke open their room at Dadar, and on searching the place found the body of the deceased concealed on the loft. The cause of death, it was alleged, was due to strangulation.

A FALSE CHARGE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Trikamji Goviadji, a Bhansali cocoanut shop-keeper, aged 45, was charged by Premkor, aged 16, wife of his brother Indraji, with causing her grievous hurt with a knife on 22nd August, was called on for disposal.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared to prosecute, Mr. Acworth, solicitor, with Mr. Kapadia pleader, defended.

The case for the complainant was that accused assaulted Premkor because she had informed her relatives of what had taken place between herself and accused on the night of 17th August. On that night accused tapped her door, and she believing it was her husband's tap opened it. Accused assaulted and ill-treated her, and she submitted to it quietly. Subsequently she complained to her husband about the incident and informed her relatives, who came to the conclusion that the brothers must separate and live apart. She also informed her husband of accused compelling her to press his legs, and her husband prohibited her from complying with accused's wishes any further in the matter. Enraged at these complaints accused took up a knife on the night of the 22nd August and attempted to cut off her nose. She resisted and in the struggle she sustained several wounds on her face and shoulder.

The defence was that the charge was false and concocted in order to compel accused to divide his property with his brother Indraji, who had made several fruitless efforts for the purpose at the instigation of Premkor. Behind the scene was an acquaintance of Premkor and her husband, who pulled the strings and set the parties by the ears, and defrayed the cost of the prosecution. It was not possible in a place in which accused and his brother lived with other members of their family, and in the close vicinity of which several other families and persons lived for assaults like those alleged to have taken place, without any person being within call for assistance and help. Accused's wife and sister lived with him, and he was a respectable man, on whose earning depended the means of the livelihood of the whole family.

Evidence was recorded, and witnesses in substantiation of the stories put forward by the prosecution and the defence were examined. Among the medical witnesses Dr. Sydney Smith was examined by the prosecution. Dr. George, House Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and Mr. Pointez, Assistant House Surgeon, were examined, both of whom said the injuries appeared to be self-inflicted, and could not have been the result of an assault with the knife shown to them in Court.

The Magistrate, in delivering his decision, said:—I have heard a great deal of evidence in this case, and I do not consider it necessary to go into further evidence on behalf of the accused. The evidence in support of the charge, so far as the alleged attempt to cut complainant's nose is concerned, is solely that of the complainant herself, and I am bound to admit that I did consider she had made out a case to be refuted by the accused. There are many circumstances in her evidence which require a considerable amount of explanation, especially when one has inspected the place where the alleged offence took place. I have inspected that place, and am, therefore, in a position to form an opinion as to the probability of the complainant's story, and I have formed a very strong opinion as to its probability. I was, however, unwilling to act upon that opinion until I had had further evidence to go upon. That evidence has been adduced, and it is sufficient to lead me to a definite conclusion upon certain points which dispose of the case. The evidence I now particularly refer to is that of the witnesses Kishorilal Narayendas and Hamir Sajan. These witnesses prove to my satisfaction that accused did have his evening meal in his "divankhana" on the evening in question, and that after it he left the house, and went to Mowji's house, where he remained until he was recalled on complainant making the present charge. This finding absolutely disposes of the charge, and upon coming to this conclusion I do not think it either necessary or advisable to go into further evidence as to the motives with which it has been brought. I do, however, think it proper to mention that Lance-Naik Sheikh Abdula Mahomed Isak was justified in stating in his evidence that Mr. George did not examine the complainant when she was taken to the hospital. Mr. George says he saw at a glance that it was a very trivial case, and he sent complainant on to be treated. Mr. George was right in saying this, but it is equally true that this cursory glance was distinctly not an examination of the patient, and the Naik was, in my opinion, perfectly right in saying that he did not examine her. I am satisfied that the charge is a false charge and I acquit the accused.

A DELHI DURBAR 5,000 YEARS AGO.

AN EPISODE FROM THE MAHABHARATA.

ON the delightful banks of the mighty river Jumna where the modern Delhi stands, where the wistful eyes of the wondering humanity will be directed to gaze on the Imperial panorama which will be enacted a few weeks hence, stood the ancient capital of the Hindu Sovereign, who held a Durbar whose grandeur and sublimity have been immeasurably increased through the revolving illusions of five thousand years.

THE GREAT PAVILION.

Indraprastha, such was the name of the modern Delhi, was the scene of the great assemblage where gods and men, potentates and peasants, the rich and the poor, all came rushing from Karuss (Russia?) in the north, Ceylon in the south, China in the east and Hungary in the west to pay respects to their mighty sovereign Judhisthira, who proclaimed himself the Lord Paramount of the World.

The Durbar, which was held in a pavilion planned and designed by Engineer-magician Moy, was square in shape, one mile and a quarter long and of equal breadth.

The canopy of sky-blue colour in domelike form, was supported by one thousand pillars of crystals. In one part he designed an artificial lake, which beggars all description. The steps were made of crystals. The banks were covered with mosaic work of exquisite beauty. The water was so transparent that golden fishes could be seen playing among lotus flowers and leaves of dazzling golden hue. Graceful swans and other lovely aquatic birds were playing far and near on the water and the banks. The floor was a dreamland. The arrangements of transparent stones and mirrors in the floorings with artificial lotus flowers cut in varigated stones were so perfect and therefore so illusionary that so good a connoiseur as Lord Durjodhan actually held his cloth to avoid falling on the water which the floor resembled. Avenues of luxuriant trees drooping with ripe and luscious fruits and exhaling fragrance on all sides surrounded the pavilion. The whole structure was protected by a brilliantly white wall studded with precious stones and decorated by paintings of dazzling lustre. The wall had four gates watched by eight thousand guards of high stature and of great strength.

THE CAMP.

Outside the walls there were numerous houses specially built for the accommodation of different caste people.

The houses were beautifully finished with doors of gold and windows protected by gold wire nettings. The steps of the staircases were easy to ascend and to descend. Each room of these houses was provided with provisions, beddings, carpets, rugs, male and female servants. Next came the cooking department under the care of Lord Sahadev, the youngest brother of the King. Hundreds of cooks, observing caste rules prepared dainties and delicacies worthy of the gods and distributed them in gold plates. The question of water supply was solved by digging wells and tanks in different parts of the ground. Bowers and alcoves were also raised for the use of the guests. It is stated that this gigantic structure with all its necessaries was finished in fourteen months.

THE CORONATION.

On an auspicious day in the cold weather in that inimitable pavilion Emperor Judhisthra was enthroned on a golden seat with Royal umbrella held over his head by Satyaki, and Royal fans held by his brothers.

The high priest, Vyase, consecrated him with waters collected from the sacred rivers and oceans of the world, Sasaraman chanted the vedic hymns, Dhaumya, and Jajnavalkya cooked the sacrifice and offered it to the gods. All the Rajas hailing from Russia, China, Ceylon, and other distant countries came to witness the ceremony. The kinsmen of the Pandavas came with presents. Lord Durjadhan came with his father Maharaja Dritarastra, the father of the Empress Draupadi, and Sisupala, the Raja of Chedi. Altogether there were so many Rajas that their names could not be counted. Next came Brahmins, Kshatryas, Baisyas and honourable and learned Sudras by special invitation. The great sage Narada presided over a Parliament of Hindu Religion held in a part of the pavilion where sages, old and young, discussed the problems of Life and Death to their own delight, and edification of the audience.

In this great assemblage, before this conclave of hundreds of Kings a grim tragedy took place, which not only denoted the prowess of the sovereign, but showed that political exigency was as requisite in those ancient times as even to-day. An enemy lured by invitation was killed on the spot. The assemblage was stupefied, and none raised even a note of feeble protest. Krishna, the prime mover of this Rajsuya Jajna, decapitated Sisupala, the mighty King of Chedi, impressing on the guests that Judhisthira was no less an Emperor than a Dictator. It is very curious that ladies graced the installation, Empress Draupadi attended the ceremony as Queen Consort, and other ladies took part in the festivities.

THE ELEPHANTS.

No less important was the unique array of elephants, twenty-five thousand in number, presented by various Rajas, who came as vassals, kinsmen or friends.

In the arena theatres were got up. Wrestlers from various countries came to show their skill, and nautch girls—Urbasi, Rambha, and others of celestial fame—delighted the huge audience, while Chitrasen, the great singer, entranced them by his exquisite songs. The Empress herself took charge of the poorhouses. She never took her food before feeding the lame the blind, the dwarf, the paralytic, the hunchback and others.

After the ceremony the Emperor held a review of elephant corps, cavalry and millions of infantry. The whole business lasted for a year. The Emperor, on the advice of the sage Narada, made among others the following concessions:—(1) Opening of canals and tanks to make peasantry independent of rain. (2) Grain storage. (3) Honour to merchants and duty taken on their goods.

CONCLUSION.

It is worthy of note that Krishna was first honoured before the Emperor, so Lord Curzon will take precedence before his royal guest. The first Durbar depended mainly on Lord Aurzon, so this present assemblage will depend on his namesake Lord Curzon, and it is possible, according to Auxley's theory, that atoms which once formed an integral part of the busy brain of Aurzon may now enter into the composition of Lord Curzon.—"Indicus" in the "Englishman."

LORD ROBERTS' AVERSION TO CATS.

CURIOUS CAUSES OF ANTIPATHY.

"J. M." writes to the "Pioneer":—In your leading article of the 15th of last month on "Le Field-Marshal Bob" you quote an anecdote from M. Baissac about Lord Roberts and his well-known aversion to cats, and the cause you say is "assigned by some to be due to Lord Roberts having been once awakened in infancy by a cat falling from a cornice, tearing and screeching, upon his cradle." If you will permit me, perhaps I may be able to throw a clearer light on this idiosyncracy of the noble veteran. That Lord Roberts cannot bear the proximity of cats is correct, the cause however is not aversion for the feline tribe, but simply that the closeness of the animal induces in him an attack of asthma at once. This fact was well known in Simla when Lord Roberts was Commander-in-Chief there, and the chaprasis in his office were all instructed to warn off cats from the vicinity of the Chief's room. This peculiar habit of body in which emanations of various kinds from animate (cat or horse) and inanimate (hay) things produce an attack of asthma in some people is well known to science, and Dr. Salter has collected some strange, but not incredible, cases of the disease. "One asthmatic" he says, "is obliged to expatriate himself in the hay season, and take a sea-voyage; another cannot stay in a room in which a bottle of Ipecacuanha is opened; a third cannot stroke or nurse a cat; another cannot go near a rabbit hutch; another is rendered immediately asthmatic by the neighbourhood of a privet-hedge; another cannot sleep upon a pillow stuffed with feathers; another cannot use mustard in any shape, or bear it near her, so that she dare not apply a mustard plaster; and one young lady I know who dare not pass a poulterer's shop." Dr. Goodhart mentions two cases of cat asthma from personal knowledge. In one of them the existence of cats is the bane of life, for before accepting an invitation the lady is obliged to ask, "Is there a cat?" An attack of nettle-rash and cold followed by asthma has been noticed to come on within ten minutes of having stroked a cat. At other times sitting in a room in which there was a cat, without any actual contact with it, was sufficient to produce a bad attack, beginning within ten minutes of entering the room. Professor Clifford Allbutt relates the cases of a little boy on whom horses work similar effects. He cannot therefore ride in carriages or cabs; and it has been necessary to let him run home and get wet through rather than incur the great evil of asthma likely to be provoked by a ride in a cab with his mother.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SUGARCANE.

THE second general memorandum on the sugar cane crop of the season 1902-03 states:—

No report has been received from Bengal since the preliminary forecast issued in August, when the yield was estimated at 94 per cent. of a normal crop over an area of 716,000 acres, compared with a normal area of 740,000 acres. The area under cane in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh will not be known till December, but the present report, like the first forecast, describes the crop as unpromising in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions and healthy elsewhere. The area in the Punjab is now returned at 306,200 acres, a decrease on the previous estimate, and the areas reported for the raiyatwari villages of Madras and the North-West Frontier Province are 45,000 and 25,000 acres respectively. In all these provinces the condition of the crop is generally satisfactory.

The provincial reports are thus summarised:—In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh rain in July was generally above the normal, but the falls in August were scanty, and in places some injury from drought resulted. The rainfall in September was very timely and sufficient and greatly benefited the crop. Owing to the injury caused by insects and drought the cane crop is not promising in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, and is not estimated at more than 50 and 75 per cent. of the normal respectively. In the remaining divisions of the province the crop continues healthy and an outturn of 85 to 95 per cent. Of the normal is anticipated. In the Punjab the area now estimated is 306,200 acres in place of 313,200 acres in the first forecast and 351,500 acres actually returned last year. The monsoon rainfall of August and September was satisfactory, and the condition of the crop is reported to be good. In the North-West Frontier Province the area is the same as estimated in the first forecast in August (about 25,000 acres). The crop is restricted to irrigated lands, and the seasonable monsoon rains, while beneficial to growth, have caused no increase in the area. The condition of the standing crop is good and an outturn up to or above average is expected. In Madras the reports received regarding the area planted with this crop in raiyatwari villages show that except in South Arcot and in the two northernmost districts, the area has been well maintained, whilst, as there has been a considerable extension of area in the Godavari delta, there has been a general extension in the Circars. For the whole Presidency the falling off as compared with the average of recent years is not 4 per cent. And some portion of this decrease is due to the shortness of water supplies in parts at the planting season. The area is 45,100 acres as against 46,300 acres last year. The crop is reported to be in good or fair condition generally.

PUNJAB SUGARCANE.

The second forecast of the sugarcane crop of the Punjab for the year 1902, in which 14 out of 27 districts are dealt with, states:—The area now estimated under sugarcane is 306,200 acres as against 313,200 acres in the first forecast and 351,500 acres actually returned last year. Delhi and Jhang show a slight increase over the area estimated in the first forecast, which is due to an under-estimate in July last. A small decrease in Karnal is attributed to a deficiency in the supply of canal water. In the Amritsar District, too, the people were advised to grow sugarcane sparingly in consequence of an anticipated scarcity of supply in the Bari Doab Canal. The prospects of the crop are at present good. The monsoon rainfall of August and September was satisfactory in the sugar-growing districts, and the condition of the crop is reported to be satisfactory.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

The second forecast of the indigo crop of the Punjab for the year 1902, in which 7 districts out of 27 are dealt with, is as follows:—The area now estimated under indigo is 42,300 acres as against 46,400 acres in July last. This is 40 per cent. less than the actual area returned in 1901. The reasons for this contraction have already been given in the first forecast. The area under indigo in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Dera Ghazi Khan has remained the same as on the preparation of the first forecast; while there has been a slight decrease in Muzaffargarh. In the Mooltan District a considerable part of the crop sown has withered for want of irrigation. The outturn is expected to be good on irrigated and fair on unirrigated lands.

PUNJAB COTTON.

The second forecast of the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1902 states:—The area now estimated to be under cotton is 969,500 acres as against 965,900 acres in the first forecast. This shows an increase of 3600 acres. The slight increase over the previous figure is due to under-estimate in the first forecast in some districts because the time of sowing of cotton had passed when the first forecast was prepared. The character of the crop is expected to be poor in Hissar and Mooltan owing to the want of sufficient moisture. The Deputy Commissioners of Gujranwala, Gurjaon, Mianwali, Amritsar, Montgomery, Rawalpindi and Jhelum, have made no remarks in regard to the prospects of the cotton crop in their districts. Elsewhere the prospects are reported to be good. The crop as a whole is not likely to fall below average.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

The second forecast of the sesamum crop of the Punjab for the year 1902, in which 21 districts out of 27 are dealt with, is as under:—A considerable area has been sown with sesamum since the submission of the first forecast. This is what was to be expected, as the sowings were still in progress in several districts (at the end of July) when that statement was prepared. The crop was then estimated to cover 16,400 acres; it is now estimated to be 179,700 acres. This is in excess of the first forecast by 9 per cent., but is still 14 per cent. below the area actually returned last year. The increase in the area as compared with the first forecast has occurred in the Districts of Kangra, Gurdaspur, Montgomery, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Gujrat. It has remained practically unchanged in other districts except Mooltan, where there has been a large decrease due to want of irrigation. Some damage has been done to the crop by insects in the Mooltan District, otherwise the standing crop is fair.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	12	10	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	8	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	3	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	32	22	93
Same date last year	24	25	110

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	4	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	3	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	10	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	2	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	0	0
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	5	12
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	28
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	1	1
Hospitals	0	2	0
Total	27	28	106
Total plague deaths to date	120,689	100,203	
Same date last year	17	10	124

NEW guns are always being produced which are expected to revolutionise ordnance. The latest is an invention of a British engineer, and has been taken in hand by a German firm. It is claimed for it that it takes off 85 per cent. of the recoil, and this makes it "a quick-firer of a type which will place the so-called rapid-firing guns now in use in the category of obsolete armament." It is said that the action of the invention depends upon natural conditions "When produced by the ignition of the charge. "When the gun is fired the pressure is taken off the breech, where it is now exerted, and is utilised as a propellant."

SHIPPING INTE...

THE steamer Aislaby, 1,798 tons, C... sailed on Saturday for Fleetwood, with a...

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's ste... tons, Captain Stienne, sailed on Saturday f... a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's s. s. Henry Bol... Captain W Fowls, arrived in harbour on ... Busreh, with a general cargo and two deck pa...

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland, Captain W H Ridgeway, arrived in harbour ye... Glasgow, 18th September, with a general cargo.— is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Ca... Hirst, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karac... general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W... Mr W W Petrie, Miss Balty, Lieut F W Adair, 13 ... Norfolk Regt and 140 deck.

The Right Hon. Lord Muskerry is at present on a vi... Liverpool in order to confer with The Merchant Serv... Guild upon various important matters which that organiz... tion have in hand. After four attempts His Lordship wa... successful in gaining the ear of the House of Lords, when it was finally agreed upon that the insufficient ballasting of merchant ships was a subject, the importance of which demanded full inquiry. The Light Load-line Committee has accordingly been formed, with Lord Muskerry as one of its members—Earl Spencer being Chairman—and will commence taking evidence on the 17th instant. We understand that all the various shipping interests will furnish their views, including shipowners, shipbuilders, underwriters naval architects and experts, shipmasters, engineers, pilots, seamen, and others. During the ensuing session Lord Muskerry hopes to bring forward other questions to which the Guild are now giving their attention.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

2 Torpedo Boats ...
H M S Fox .... Capt F S Belham, R N .... Cruiser
H M S Sphinx .... Comdr T W Kemp .... Cruiser.
Patrick Stewart .... Capt W A Tindall .... I G T Str
R I M S Elphinstone ...... Lt Comdr Rowsell ...... Indian Marine

IN THE STREAM.

Ionian .... Brown .... Capetown .... 30-10 Transport
Tenasserim .... Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala .... Capt G H Hewett, R N .... Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia .... Turret-ship
H M S Assaye .... R M Lambert ... Torpedo Catcher
* Torpedo Boat No 100 ... Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N
* Do No 102 ... Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N
* Do No 103 ... Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N
Mandovy .... Nunes .... Portuguese Gun boat

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 25.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Pachumba	544	Hodgson	Karachi		M M & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Honywood			M M & Co
Nankin	2557	Benton	London		P & O Co
Nuddea	1944	Scott			M M & Co
Bengal	2733	Valentine	China	5-11	P & O Co
Rasmora	2162	Kennedy	Liverpool		W & A G & Co
Islanda	3360	Andrson			M M & Co
Okhla	3436	Skinner			M M & Co
Ranee	3634	Craig	Calcutta		T M & Co
Hugin	829	Anderson			Bombay Co
Okara	3439	Frederick			M M & Co
Assyria	969	Trouson			M M & Co
Virawa	2158	Hutchison			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Hirst	P Gulf		M M & Co
Ismaila	3381	Fry			M M & Co
Culna	1054	Watson	Calcutta		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Colenso	2532	Stickell	Karachi	28-10	F M & Co
G	Henry Bolckow	639				B & P S N Co
K	Haidari	2390	Hill	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
L	Akber	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	31-10	H C Joosub
M	Ashruf	2202	Newby	Chittagong	4-11	H C Joosub
O	Abbasi	1641	Hansen	Jeddah	4-11	B & P S N Co
P	Yola	2246	Shallis	Boston	10-11	K N & Co
Q	Khalif	1035	Koppestaller	Zanzibar	29-10	A Strandes

30 Ton Crane.

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabarmati	514	Ebrahim	Bhownagar	25-10	Shpd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachi	28-10	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Fulwell	2353	Frown	Hamburg	2-11	M M & Co
4	Secundra	2610	Dewing	Zanzibar	27-10	M M & Co
6	Mazagon	3279	Phillips	China	1-11	P & O Co
8	Imperatrix	2351	Bellen	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
12&13	Arabia	4187	Parfitt	London	1-11	P & O Co
15	Aberlour	2747	Murray	Hull	5-11	T M & Co
16	Dunolly	2827	Nicol	Antwerp	27-10	F M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

H M S Perseus .... Comdr E R Pears .... Cruiser

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Henry Bolckow s.	Fowls	Busreh.
	Dumra s	Hirst	Karachi.
26	Clan Sutherland s.	Ridgeway	Glasgow Sept 18

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Ockenfels	Szywanuki	Karachi.
	Sinai s	Etienne	Marseilles.
	Oriental s	Tillard	Aden
	Aislaby s.	Wahlcrist	Fleetwood

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Rasmora, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Culna, for Calcutta and coast ports.
„ Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 22—Strs Umballa, Hugell, Singapur 14th Oct; Nam Sang, Payne, Hongkong 7th Oct.
Oct 23—Str. City of Corinth, Black, Glasgow 17 h Sept.

DEPARTURES.

Oct 22—Strs Canara, Dean and Nawab.
Oct 23—Strs Catherine Apcar, Orissa and Clan Robertson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Arrived from.
19	Rheinfels	Bremen
19	Clan Fraser	Glasgow
23	Drachenfels	Bremen

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, OCTOBER 24.

The B I. S. N. Co's s. s. Mombassa left homeward yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, OCTOBER 24.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. Egypt arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Valetta is expected arrive in Bombay from China at daylight one Tuesday next.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. C.'s steamer Capri from Hongkong left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FOR LONDON.

Nankin s—30 bales aloe fibre, The Bombay Co; 2000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rasmora s—500 cwt myrabollams, 200 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dunolly s—1000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 cwt rice, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fullwell s—935 bales cotton, 997 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—1000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1398 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 28 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s 100 bales twist, Talati and Co.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

3-30 p.m.—100 Yards Flat Race (School Boys under 14 years
3-40 p.m.—100 Yards Flat Race All Comers
3-50 p.m.—220 Yards Flat Race Native Soldiers.
4-0 p.m.—100 Yards Hurdle Race (Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.
4-5 p.m.—High Jump Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana
4-10 p.m.—Long Jump Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana
4-15 p.m.—1 Mile Bicycle Race All Amateurs
4-25 p.m.—1/4 Mile Flat Race Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana
4-30 p.m.—Sack Race School Boys under 14 years
4-35 p.m.—Putting the Shot Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana
4-40 p.m.—1/2 Mile Steeplechase Native Soldiers
5-0 p.m.—1/4 Mile Steeplechase Rugby Football playing Members of the Bombay Gymkhana
5-5 p.m.—3 Mile Bicycle Race All Amateurs
5-15 p.m.—1/2 Mile Flat Race All Comers
5-20 p.m.—1 Mile Bicycle Handicap Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana
5-25 p.m.—1/2 Mile Flat Race Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana
5-30 p.m.—Tug of War (British Soldiers and Sailors
5-35 p.m.—Tug of War Native Soldiers and Sailors

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CHEVIOT TWEEDS.
HOMESPUNS.
IRISH FRIEZES.
BROADCLOTHS.
GREATCOAT CLOTHS.
RIDING BREECHES CLOTHS.
SERVANTS CLOTHS.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF:—

BLANKETS, TARTAN TRAVELLING RUGS, PUTTIES, LOHIS or SHAWLS, HORSE CLOTHING, NUMDAH HOSIERY of all descriptions. BERLIN WOOL, KNITTING YARNS, &c., &c.

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CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

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Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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MILD INDIAN CIGARS

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FOREIGN CIGARS: Spotted Zenobias, &c.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

(With straw): A Speciality.

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	Rs.	As.
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY 5 years old..... per doz.	26	0
FINE OLD GLENLIVET WHISKY, 5 years old..... per doz.	24	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR WHISKY, 10 years old..... per doz.	32	8
OLD IRISH WHISKY, 19 years old ..... per doz.	26	0
DIABETES WHISKY,..... per doz.	25	0

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INCOMPLETE without a
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HAND CAMERA.

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3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
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500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
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ALL THE LEADING MAKERS,
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IT IS HEREBY ANNOUNCED that the Office of the Portuguese Consulate is REMOVED from the 27th instant to Villar-Ville, Apollo Bunder.

VISCOUNT DE WREM,
Consul-General.

Consulate General for Portugal in Bombay, 25th October, 1902.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1902.

FOR ENGLAND'S DEFENCE.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH at Bristol, the other day, spoke with the freedom that belongs to a private member of Parliament, but, as he claimed, with the knowledge that official life had given him. Therefore when he spoke of the needs of the country and its growing expenditure, he deemed it his highest duty, while he could speak, to lay these things before his fellow-countrymen. With regard to reforms in the War Office and the Army, the right hon. gentleman spoke with more freedom than his late colleagues appreciated, and Mr. Brodrick gave the retort courteous, if not the lie direct to his allegations as to "interferences" with the management of the Army and with the selection for appointments and promotion, which would never be tolerated in any well-organised department of the Civil Service. However, there are few people who will deny that Sir Michael had much truth on his side, for it is notorious that outside influences have had—if they have not at the present moment—too much weight in these matters. Perhaps the tendency to-day is to go to the other extreme, for promotions are being given to men who served in the late War, to the exclusion of others, no matter how distinguished or how capable, who had not the opportunity of serving in South Africa. But Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made no pretension to knowledge of this subject. He spoke as an economist, as an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and not as a military expert. Yet he had the temerity to assert that with a better Army, a smaller Army in point of establishment, would serve our purpose very well. Sir Michael will find many to agree with him in the demand for a better Army, but few to admit that it is numerically too large even if more efficient. His argument is that because our Fleet—untried so far be it remembered—is our great defence even after proper allowance for service in South Africa is made, there may be a reduction in our military expenditure next year if the War Office properly lay out the people's money. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer apparently has the lowest possible opinion of the War Office, and he believes that when the history of the War has been investigated by the Commission of Inquiry, there will not be quite so favourable a verdict passed on it as had been recorded of the War in the Soudan. The two campaigns are as little to be compared as the Caitral Expedition and the Sepoy Mutiny, and it is, therefore, much to be regretted that an ex-Cabinet Minister should have proved so indiscreet as to anticipate the results of an inquiry which has, as yet, barely got into working order.

But we are glad to find that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach felt bound to confess that it was indeed an impossible task to try and reform the administration of the Army and primarily of the War Office and at the same time to conduct a great War. Not many people in the Army or out of it will seek to join issue with him when he asserts that we shall never reform the War Office or the Army until we make the great mass of military officers pay more attention to the duties of their profession and devote their lives to them. We are inclined to regard as gratuitous his addendum: "As our naval officers do," for the conditions of the two services are wholly different, and as we have already said, the Navy still remains to be put to the test. People generally have more faith in the Navy than they have in the Army. We do not for a moment assert that the Navy will be found wanting. But there is not an admiral on the present active list who had handled modern ships of war in circumstances approaching war conditions, and it is not sought to deny that naval manœuvers as at present carried out have taught anything of importance either to admirals, commanding officers, or men. The safety of the country doubtless does depend on our policy as well as in our military strength. But in a country where one Government undoes the work of its predecessor, and there is but the faintest semblance of continuation in foreign policy, it is not safe to permit either Navy or Army fall behind either in strength or efficiency. Keep our powder dry, said Sir Michael, but be careful to avoid giving provocation whether by word or action to the foreigner. His advice is, only sound so far as it goes, and that is not a great distance. It is not wise to consider it a menace or an injury to ourselves if a foreign nation follow our own example by founding same station for the benefit of its trade or even by annexing territory which hitherto in barbarous hands has yielded nothing to the welfare of mankind. But there are times when the annexation of some station by a foreign power may be equivalent to the everlasting overthrow of British prestige in a given region, when foreign aggression demands that we shall say "Thus far and no farther," and when if our policy be merely to avoid giving provocation to our neighbours we must stand placidly by and permit them to destroy every treaty we have made with them, ignore every agreement we have signed. Sir Michael told his hearers he had arrived at that age when every member of the permanent Civil Service was compelled to retire. Sir Michael's utterances seem to argue in favour of the compulsory retirement at certain ages of members of Parliament to say nothing of Cabinet Ministers.

His criticism of the War Office and of the administration of the Army, however, was simply destructive. As to how to effect the reforms he believes are necessary Sir Michael had no suggestion to offer. It is believed both in France and Germany that if an Army of between fifty and a hundred thousand men could be landed in Great Britain and pushed forward to London, which is comparatively defenceless, the British Government of the day would be constrained, in consideration of the enormous financial interests involved, to make peace with the invaders on any terms they might dictate. We must never be in a position of defencelessness which would render this predicament possible. We must never again be in such a condition of unpreparedness as we were at the close of 1899. We must never again be in the position of having to train recruits on the battle-field. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach protests against the expense which the efficient training of a sufficiently large number of men would involve. Better spend more on the training and equipment of men to depend on than a hundred times that amount in ransoming London from an invading force. The provision of these trained men can be secured at a low rate if conscription can be avoided in the manner suggested by Lord Salisbury—the augmentation of the volunteer forces and the formation of rifle clubs. By these means men of muscle and skilled in the use of arms can be called upon for national defence and for service abroad. But the needs of the empire have not been productive of that activity which it was anticipated Lord Salisbury's suggestion would incite. We do not hear of any appreciative influx of men to the volunteer corps nor the formation of rifle clubs or yeomanry riding schools. The scare is passed. Peace has succeeded war, and the man in the street and in the village public house no longer recognises any claim on him to take up arms for his country. If he would he would save his pocket. As he will not, he must be prepared for the ever-increasing demands on his purse, which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach foretells, for not only must soldier have a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, so also must his officer. The day cannot be long deferred.

THE QUESTION OF A WELL.

SEVERAL matters of importance were discussed by the Corporation at their last meeting, but only one was brought to a definite issue. That was the question of well number six which forms part of the site of the projected Improvement Trust Offices. This matter has been on the table for the past three years; it is on of those never failing subjects for municipal oratory which seem to have a standing place on the Corporation agenda paper. The question reached a climax about a week ago, when the Corporation gave instruction to the Municipal Commissioner to deal with it as he thought best. On that occasion a good deal of its history which previously had not been revealed came to light, and the Corporation informed the outside world that they had been badly treated. The Corporation contended primarily that if the site of the well be occupied as the Improvement Trust propose to occupy it, it will shut out the light and impair the atmosphere in the neighbourhood of the Frere Fletcher School, and thus influence deleteriously the health of the children attending that institution. But subsequently when they were informed that Government intended to take possession of the site under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act and pay compensation for it in the ordinary way, the issue changed. The Corporation complained that whereas the Improvement Trust had been given every consideration they had been treated summarily, and arbitrarily; in a manner, indeed, derogatory to their dignity. They were, therefore, unwilling to consent to the disposal of the well for the purpose for which it was wanted. The affair culminated in a direct refusal on the part of the Corporation to comply with the demands of Government, and thus, after many lamentations, and protests intended to uphold the so-called dignity of the Corporation they have taken up an attitude which very much resembles defiance of the Government. The situation is anomalous and absurd. As shown by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola the Improvement Trust found it necessary to acquire the land through the medium of Government. The finding of their own counsel was to the effect that according to the provisions of their own Act they could not lease land to themselves even for their own offices. The natural way out of the dilemma was, therefore, obvious; they must let Government acquire the land and then lease it from Government. If the Corporation have not received their full share of consideration in the matter, it was simply because they did not give it due consideration themselves until it had approached a critical stage. Now, after three years of deliberation, they complain of unfair and derogatory treatment. How the matter will end it is not difficult to see, and how much the protest of the Corporation is worth is fairly obvious also. To all intents and purposes the Government have already acquired the land though they have not taken formal possession of it. They have performed every thing that is necessary under the Land Acquisition Act, and in this case it would appear that the aphorism that possession is nine points of the law will hardly hold good. The Corporation continually ask for better treatment in regard to their manifold dealings with Government. After the inevitable climb down which must follow Thursday's display, is it likely that Government will be inclined in the future to go out of the way to meet their wishes?

INDIA'S TRADE WITH CHINA.

Three consular reports as to the situation of the Chinese market for cotton and piece-goods which have recently been submitted to the Home Government, come out by the last mail. On the whole they show a very satisfactory condition of things so far as Indian trade is concerned, and especially so when one begins to make comparisons with the results of the endeavours of British exporters. Naturally enough the comment upon this success of Indian merchants by the home journals is a little piqued. The report from Kiukiang shows that there has been a very substantial increase in almost every head of foreign imports. Thir total value has risen from £1,089,579 to £1,242,635; and of this total cotton piece-goods and yarn represent £631,226 and other piece-goods £28,061. The previous record total was £1,178,669, so that, as the report points out, the increase has been sufficient not only to raise the silver value to a higher figure than has ever previously been the case, but to more than cover the depreciation of sterling values arising from the fall in exchanges. The figures as regards Indian yarn are very interesting. Indian imports were valued at no less than £334,442 against only £163,521 in 1900. The business has, therefore, been nearly doubled, and it seems to be by far the most important item on the whole list of imports, and is worth nearly 11 per cent. more than all other cotton goods combined. One can understand how little British exporters like this state of things in view of the fact that this very satisfactory growth from the point of view of Indian trade has meant almost the entire elimination of British goods from the market. The report from Wenchow shows that the decrease in foreign imports noticed in 1900 has continued even more seriously. Of course 1899 was a record year, and so there is some little explanation of what is not a very encouraging state of affairs. Dutch and American drills and other products, Turkey-red shirtings, Italians and Japanese flannel have all decreased in value, and so has Indian yarn. In some other directions there has been an increase. However, the trade is never large, only a few items are expected to reach five figures during the year, expressed in pounds sterling. The trade at Kingchow on the other hand, is expanding again, and foreign exporters have every cause to congratulate themselves. There was a big increase in cotton goods in which India claims a large percentage of the trade. India's share in the increase represented about £4,500 sterling, and the general tendency of the market appears to be in her favour. Of course the trade at these ports are merely isolated instances, but no doubt they will serve to indicate, in a small way at any rate, what has been the state of trade in China during the past year.

THE Viceroy held a long Executive Council on Friday on the conclusion of the business before the Legislative Council. This closes the Simla season of Government, as his Excellency has now started his autumn tour.

IT is notified that the Viceroy's arrival in Calcutta, at 9-45 a.m. on the 6th December, will be private.

MAJOR-GENERAL HILL, Inspector-General of Volunteers, arrives at Simla on the 28th instant, on completion of his extended tour.

THE Government of India has declined to entertain the Bombay Government's recommendation to allow Upper Sind officials to pass the summer at Quetta.

MR. S. H. BUTLER, who has been on special duty in Simla in connection with the revision of the "Imperial Gazetteer," has reverted to the United Provinces.

THE laying of the line of rails over the Kabul River bridge was completed on Saturday. The bridge will be opened for traffic about the end of the month.

THE Rev. A. Saunders Dyer, M. A., has been appointed Editor of the "Calcutta Review," of which a new and improved series will be begun from the beginning of next year.

AMONG the passengers who left on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Oriental were the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Palmer, C. I. E., and Brigadier-General E. G. Bingham.

THE piercing of the Tara Devi tunnel on the Simla-Kalka Railway was completed within a few hours of the accomplishment of the Barogh boring, the headings having met on the 24th instant. The workmen can now walk right through the hill, a distance of 3,770 feet.

ON Saturday at noon the Portuguese Consul-General, Viscount de Wrem, paid a visit to the Portuguese Gunboat Mandovy, which arrived here on Friday. On his leaving the vessel a salute of five guns was fired in his honour.

HIS Highness the Nizam has selected eighteen State elephants out of his large herd, and they are now starting by road for the Delhi Durbar. It is calculated they will perform the journey at the rate of 24 miles per day, and will reach Delhi within two months.

IT appears that the Bengali Vernacular papers take a long holiday during the Pujahs without evoking a single protest from their subscribers, which a Bengali correspondent thinks is a proof of the absence of any very great thirst for news among the people who patronise them.

AMONGST the more prominent Boers who left Ceylon by the Lake Manitoba, are General Olivier; Commandants Du Plessis, Krantz, and Hertzog; and Captains de Villiers and P. H. de Villiers. The last named during his stay in Ceylon has been a member of the Ceylon Colts Cricket Club.

THE proposal of some prominent European and native citizens, independently of the Municipal Corporation, to present an address of welcome to Lord Kitchener on his arrival in Bombay, has been finally abandoned. The letter which it was intended to send to him by last Saturday's mail steamer was, therefore, not sent.

LATEST telegraphic advices from China state that during the fortnight ending Friday last, the total sales of Indian yarns at Hongkong amounted to 3,500 bales, leaving 25,000 bales unsold; while a at Shanghai 16,000 bales changed hands, the unsold bales being 29,000. The price of new Malwa opium at Hongkong was quoted at 980 dollars per chest, and of old at 1,040 dollars, while at Shanghai new Malwa opium was valued at 750 taels per chest and old at 800 taels. The rate of exchange at Hongkong on Bombay was quoted at Rs. 126-8 per 100 dollars and at Shanghai at Rs. 171 per 100 taels.

A CORRESPONDENT well acquainted with Chinese politics and statesmen writes:—The death of Liu Kun Yi removes one of the three Chinese on whom the hopes of foreign friends of Chinese progress rested. He did not possess the immense literary and historical knowledge, the pungent style, or the fiery enthusiasm of his neighbour Chang Chih Tung nor the audacious courage of Yuan Shi Kai, but he was nevertheless a tower of strength to the cause of progress in China. He owed his position wholly to native force of character, to practical aptitudes of a very high order, and to unwearying industry. He had the reputation among foreigners of seeing to the heart of a question with great clearness and penetration, and also of being free from that reliance on devious ways which is the besetting vice of all Chinese officials in business. He was never an intriguer like Li Hung Chang. On the contrary, he was a plain, straightforward man whose yea was yea and nay nay. He was a true man in the sense that he was "straight" if narrow, and that he was robust intellectually as well as physically. Probably he would not go to the stake for a policy or an opinion as Ching Chih Tung would, but when he had made up his mind—though he might hesitate a long time—he was like adamant.

BRITAIN'S GOOD NAME.

THE RESULTS OF HONESTY.

ARE Britons too honest? We can easily picture the sarcastic reception of such a query by our international rivals in all parts of the world. Nevertheless, it is a question which, however seemingly inadmissible from an ethical point of view, has in these latter days been the subject of no little debate among those who have watched with very natural anxiety the disadvantages under which we have laboured in our political and commercial competition with less scrupulous rivals.

The opinion of an eminent and well-known British merchant touching this subject cannot fail to be of very great interest.

It is perfectly true, he says, that our British unwillingness to have recourse to methods of diplomacy and trade by which others have sought to gain their ends has inflicted an apparently serious handicap upon Great Britain in these two respects. British merchants have never feared fair and square competition in any part of the world. But underhand methods of trading, of which the issue of shoddy goods under British trade marks is a single but typical example, can with difficulty be met on equal terms by those whose pride like their fathers" is in the cleanness of their methods.

HONESTY NOT OUT OF DATE.

Superficial observers might almost be excused for imagining that the time-honoured adage 'Honesty is the best policy,' had become somewhat out of date in these days. But a matter of such vital importance to the integrity of a whole nation must not be estimated by an examination of the mere loss and gain observable in the narrow purview of one or two generations which may have suffered from the sharp practice of unscrupulous competition in politics or trade.

Nor is it by any imitation of such practice that British traders are going to recover their position in the commercial arena. Rather they will find that their legitimate efforts, which it happily seems evident are to be endowed with greater energy in the near future will be enormously assisted by the good name which Great Britain has established for herself all over the world by generations of honest, if sometimes unfortunate, trade and diplomacy. It will be found that Britain's most valuable national asset lies in the character which, despite many failings and some unworthy sons, she has won among the nations for trustworthiness, integrity, and fair dealing.

Look at the case of China, where it has long been the fashion to declare that British influence and prestige are in a state of hopeless decline. A more manly policy than Lord Salisbury's in many respects was undoubtedly needed, but its main object, however mistaken its line of action, was the generous and lenient treatment of China in the many international difficulties which surrounded her.

ASTUTER RIVALS.

Russian policy has been more astute, because Russia does not shrink from methods which fail to commend themselves to Great Britain. She has not hesitated to bribe Chinese Ministers to betray their country's most vital interests. She has always been better informed, and consequently beforehand with Great Britain, because she seldom failed to become acquainted by the same underground means with the most private and confidential interviews and communications between our Ministers and the Chinese Government or authorities.

But in spite of the falls she has sustained from one cause or another, Great Britain occupies an absolutely unique position in the Far East to-day. Her integrity and honesty of purpose is so fully recognised that it is bound to operate as an ultimate factor of immense influence in our favour, and the far-seeing statesmen of Japan at any rate have not hesitated in their choice between Great Britain and the Czar.

The following story, as bearing on this point and upon the meaning attached to successful diplomacy in the East, is interesting. 'No,' said a Chinese mandarin friend of mine; 'you English are not diplomatists. You cannot lie. You cannot intrigue. Now the Japnese are excellent diplomatists, excellent. But the Chinese are better than they, and—' wagging his head with much serious significance, 'the Russians are best of all.'

Among the Chinese 'Englishman's word' is a proverbial expression, and is always as good as another man's written undertaking. I well remember a big Chinese merchant entering my go-down at Shanghai many years ago. He came to inquire the price of sheetings, of which we had a large stock on hand at a fixed price. Without any chaffering, as would have been the case if I had been other than an Englishman, he agreed to take the whole lot at the price quoted. I asked him to put his name to the undertaking, without which formality no bargain in China is considered valid; but, though perfectly aware of this legal necessity, he was in so great a hurry at the time that he would not stay.

A TYPICAL INSTANCE.

"That afternoon my comprador, or Chinese agent, came in and told me that sheetings had gone up so much a piece. It aggregated a fairly large sum. 'I have sold them all to——,' I said. 'He puttee book?' was the instant inquiry. 'No,' I replied. 'Oh, that allee right,' he said with a sigh of immense relief. 'We make big profit.' I assured him that Englishmen did not do business that way, that I had given my word to——, and should stick to it. He besought me, almost with tears, to reconsider the matter, and doubtless considered me a very big fool. Not till three days later did the Chinese merchant enter my office again with reference to his purchase, and in the meantime he had concluded several deals with others over those same sheetings, to which he was perfectly well aware he had no legal title other than an Englishman's word. But it is absolutely certain there would have been no such neglect of legal safeguards on the part of the astute Chinaman had I been a member of any other nationality."

But it is not only in the Far East, says a writer in the "Daily Express," that British integrity has obtained such honourable appreciation as a calculable factor. The same thing is observable wherever the British flag is flown, or wherever Britons have pushed their way. In Egypt, where the presence of an international situation favours comparison, the phrase "shughl Inglisi" is constantly heard. It is used to denote English ways, English thoroughness, and honesty of purpose generally. I remember a pasha, who is a great friend of our occupation, describing how a friend of his went on business to Constantinople, where it took him three months to complete it, and cost him no less than £200 in baksheesh. "An exactly similar transaction in Cairo," said the pasha, "where he had your English officers to deal with, took him five days and cost him not a piastre in bribery."

Perhaps the testimony to this British quality is even more eloquent in the remoter byways of the earth. On the coast of Madagascar, whence merchandise is conveyed to the interior by means of native bearers, the same discriminating faith is in existence. In all cases payment is insisted upon before the bearers will undertake the carriage of bales inland—with one exception. An Englishman alone is able to get his goods carried, if it suits his convenience, on the strength of his agreement to pay at the place of delivery. And this is but one instance of many which might be cited.

In the wilds of the Soudan the same feeling of confidence in our national character, representen by our soldiers, traders, and officials, has reconciled once rival and predatory tribes in an era of peaceful commercial development. From India there has spread through all the Mohammedan world the story of freedom and equal justice for all, causing even races lying beyond the possible sphere of British political interests to give expression to an ardent longing for the same great benefits resulting from British rule; and when time has softened the bitterness of defeat in South Africa, and joined all the present contending interests in one united effort for the common weal, we shall assuredly find no less an appreciation of beneficence and justice of Britain's sway.

No, Britain need have no fears that her "straightforward, honest, open-hearted policy," as a distinguished foreigner has described it, will in any way result in lowering her head among the nations, whatever appearance of temporary loss or disadvantage may be her lot.

We must humbly confess to many grave faults and shortcomings, but the foundations of our power are laid upon honesty of purpose, justice and freedom; and it is through an unswerving adherence to these same principle of action that our great Empire will be enabled to reach even greater heights of power and usefulness in the coming time.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING AND QUEEN.

STATE PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON.

LUNCHEON AT THE GUILDHALL.

SPEECH BY HIS MAJESTY.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

FIRE AT THE GUILDHALL.

THE KING'S THANKS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Their Majesties' State progress through the streets of London took place to-day in pleasant, warm weather.

The procession left Buckingham Palace at noon amid the firing of salutes.

The Lord Mayor received their Majesties at Temple Bar.

The Guildhall was reached at ten minutes past one where luncheon was partaken of, covers being laid for 1,800 guests.

The Lord Mayor presented a loyal address, to which the King, replying, thanked the City for the loyalty and affection displayed. His Majesty said that he was deeply touched by the congratulations on his Coronation and restoration to health, and would pray that prosperity and contentment would reign henceforth throughout the Empire.

Madame Albani in the gallery of the Guildhall sang "God save the King."

After luncheon the main streets south of the Thames were traversed, their Majesties returning to Buckingham Palace at half past three.

The route which extended for miles was decorated and lined with troops, and filled with enthusiastic crowds.

After their Majesties left the Guildhall, a slight fire broke out in the lantern. The fire was speedily extinguished but caused much alarm.

Their Majesties appeared on the balcony of Buckingham Palace on their return. There was a tremendous demonstration which was so prolonged that their Majesties re-appeared.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

Notwithstanding the rain, large crowds assembled this morning to witness the drive of their Majesties the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught via Victoria Street, and the embarkment to a Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's. Hearty cheers were raised along the route. The scene in the Cathedral was a brilliant one and strikingly like that at the Peace Thanksgiving Service in June. The King arrived at the Cathedral soon after eleven. Their Majesties will arrive at Windsor about the 8th November where they will entertain a number of Royal and distinguished guests, including the Kaiser, at a grand banquet. Shooting parties will be arranged.

The lantern, which was mentioned as having caught fire, was the turret above the Guildhall.

The Lord Mayor has received a letter from the Home Secretary expressing the King's thanks for the hospitality shown and his gratification at the loyal reception in the City yesterday.

[The route of the royal procession, which went at a walking pace, was as follows:—The outward journey—Buckingham Palace, The Mall, Marlborough-gate, Pall Mall, Trafalgar-square (north side), The Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cannon-street, Queen Victoria Street, The Mansion House, Prince's-street, Gresham-street, and The Guildhall.

The return journey was by King William-street, London Bridge, Borough High-street, Borough-road, St. George's-circus, Westminster Bridge-road, Westminster Bridge, Bridge-street, Parliament-square, Parliament-street, Whitehall, The Horse Guards, and The Mall.

Buckingham Palace.—It will be noticed that the main difference between this route and the one decided upon in June last is the omission of Constitution-hill, Piccadilly, and St. James's-street.

On the occasion of the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral, yesterday, their Majesties drove to the Cathedral via Victoria street, The Embankment, and Ludgate-hill.

The return to Buckingham Palace was made via Holborn, Oxford-street, Hyde Park, and Constitution-hill.

Saturday was the forty-eighth anniversary of Balaclava Day, and the few survivors of the famous charge were invited by Mr. T. H. Roberts, hon. secretary of the Balaclava Fund, to view the procession from the windows of his offices, 158, Fleet-street.

A letter was sent to the King calling his attention to the happy coincidence, and his Majesty's answer sent from Balmoral was as follows:—

I am commanded by the King to thank you for your letter and to tell you that his Majesty will make a point of remembering the Balaclava men when he passes them on the 26th.—JOHN H. WARD, Equerry.

In the afternoon the verterans were present at a commemorative concert at the Albambra, while in the evening the annual dinner was held in St. James Hall.]

INVESTITURE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

The King held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace at noon, and conferred four hundred decorations in connection with the War and the Coronation.

THE GERMAN TARIFFS' BILL.

COUNT VON BULOW AND THE REICHSTAG.

Count Von Bulow has received another check in the Reichstag which imposed a higher duty on horses than that proposed by Government.

THE COAL STRIKE IN FRANCE.

ARBITRATION ACCEPTED.

The French Miners Committee have informed M. Combes that they will accept arbitration.

THE CLOSING OF THE FRENCH SCHOOLS.

PROSECUTIONS IN BRITANY.

PRIEST AND WOMEN SENTENCED.

An Abbe has been sentenced at Brest to four months' imprisonment for violence against the authorities at the time of the closing of the schools in Brittany. A number of women have been sentenced to three months.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND TROUBLE.

THE BRITISH REVERSE.

MULLAH'S SURPRISE ATTACK.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

LOSS OF A MAXIM.

HOW THE OFFICERS DIED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Reuter's Agent telegraphing from Aden reports that the enemy suddenly charged Major Swayne's right flank, advancing through dense jungle, on the 6th instant, but met such a severe fire from the African Rifles that they swung round towards the centre and left which owing to the dense bush, the transport had overlapped, throwing the line into confusion.

The result was that the firing line was broken and a maxim captured and Major Phillips shot. Gellatty was shot while attempting to rally his men, and Everett was killed while attending to him.

The disorder spread to the centre. Angus was killed while serving his guns. Cobbe then continued serving them with only one Somali sergeant.

A charge led by Major Swayne checked the enemy. The force then built a zareba.

In the afternoon, Swayne made a sortie and chased the enemy and recaptured a number of camels with their loads. The maxim gun was not recovered.

Sixty-two of the enemy's dead were counted close to the firing line. We had seventy killed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

The Press deprecates the tendency toward optimism concerning the Mullah displayed by Lord Cranborne's statement yesterday evening, and demands prompt and adequate operations in Somaliland with a proper appreciation of a difficult task.

A telegram from Aden to the "Times of Ceylon" says:—

It is announced here that in the engagement in Somaliland the British force was ambushed, and that, besides the two officers, 100 men were massacred.

Information has reached India to the effect that Colonel Swayne is now on his way back to Berbera from Bohotte.

The Mad Mullah is making no attempt to follow him up.

FIELD HOSPITAL FOR SOMALILAND.

The No. 65 Native Field Hospital, which was mobilised in Bombay for service in Somaliland, left on Saturday for Aden, by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Oriental. Captain Baines, I.M.S., has been placed in charge, and is assisted by Lieut. Murison, and Lieut. Houston, I.M.S. The strength of the Hospital, besides the officers, is 8 hospital assistants, 8 ward orderlies, and 154 followers. The followers were taken to the disinfecting shed, Prince's Dock, where their kit was disinfected and the men were medically examined. Thence they marched to the Prince's Dock wharf, where they got into the Royal Indian Marine barges, and were conveyed alongside the outgoing mail steamer for embarkation.

The following officers also proceeded on Saturday by the mail steamer:—Captain Deas, Supply and Transport Corps; Lieut. Keates, 6th B. R. F. A; Lieut. Hathornthwaite, 21st Bombay Infantry; Lieut. Marjoribanks, 7th Bombay Pioneers; Captain Blair, 23rd Bombay Infantry; Lieut. Sime, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Lieut. Bell, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Lieut. Adair, 30th Baloochis.

The 2nd Sikhs, at Kohat, have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Somaliland.

Captain J. Johnston Stewart, who is with the 2nd Battalion, King's African Rifles, in Somaliland, writing to the regimental paper of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, on September 9 says:—The Battalion, since I first joined it, has been much changed. We were then (1899) 1,000 strong, and under the War Office. Now the Foreign Office keeps us up to a strength of 600 only. We enlist no men but Yaos, who are the pick of Central Africans, and a fine fighting race. A large number are now comparatively old soldiers, who have seen service with us in British Central Africa, the Gambia, and Ashanti. They give very little trouble, and are very smart on parade, make very good shots, and are quite amenable to discipline. In this country the great difficulty is water, but we can move the men on less than a gallon a man per diem, 1-2lb. rice, and meat whenever available.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN STIPULATIONS.

BRITAIN'S OBJECTION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Reuter understands that the British objection to the Franco-German conditions regarding the evacuation of Shanghai was based on the fact that the stipulation forbidding preferential advantages refers to the Yangtse Valley only and not to the whole of China.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener has left Brindisi on board the s. s. Cleopatra.

THE EARL OF HOPETOUN'S NEW TITLE.

The Earl of Hopetoun's new title has been gazetted Marquis of Linlithgow.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

Members on both sides of the House are petitioning for an early debate on the Indian Budget, enabling them to participate prior to their departure for Delhi.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The transports Montrose and Plassy have sailed from Durban for Bombay with 1,800 troops aboard.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

SLOW PROGRESS.

As the result of a week's discussion the House of Commons have disposed of eleven lines in the eighth clause of the Education Bill.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO THE CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 25.

The Viceroy arrives at the Central Camp at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, and will inspect the new railway and drive to the amphitheatre. His Excellency will stay at the Commissioner's. After inspecting the Durbar works he will leave the same evening.

Mr. Bosanquet, who in succession to the late Captain Mallaby has been given charge of the Press and Consular camps, has assumed his duties in Delhi. The Press Camp is well advanced. The dining and general tent is now erected, and is a tent 80 feet by 20 feet and is decorated. Adjacent to it is a commodious anteroom 40 feet by 20 feet. Separate well-furnished tents are provided for each guest. The papers which will be represented are the London "Times," Daily Telegraph," "Daily Mail," "The Sphere," "The Graphic," "Manchester Guardian," "The Englishman," "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," "The Pioneer," "Madras Mail," "Indian Daily News," "Statesman," "Daily Telegraph," "Voice of India," "Civil and Military Gazette," "Morning Post," and others. The native press will be accommodated in a separate camp. The site of the Press camps at the back of the Commander-in-Chief's camp is distinctly central.

The Consular camp is situated next to the press tents. The camp list of the foreign consuls is not yet available. Colonel Thurburn, Chief Engineer, and Major Fielding, Deputy Director of Transports, have both arrived at Delhi. The Viceroy has sanctioned a scheme for heating the Dewan-I-Am and Dewan-I-Khas in the evenings by means of hot water pipes.

ASSAULT BY A RAILWAY GUARD.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NATIVE.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26.

The post-mortem examination of the body of the khansama who died on being struck by Guard Corbett at Asansole shows that death was due to rupture of the spleen.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

A European was seen to jump off the Hooghly Bridge on Thursday evening into the river and did not rise again. The body has not yet been recovered, but a young man named K. C. Mills, late a license measurer, has been missing since that day.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

Sir John Woodburn arrived in Calcutta yesterday, and was conveyed in an ambulance from the station to Belvedere. He bore the journey well.

ST. ANDREWS' DINNER.

TO BE HELD AT CALCUTTA.

The St. Andrews' Dinner will be held in Calcutta this year on the 29th November, Sir Francis Maclean presiding.

EXCHANGE BANKS AND THE BROKERS.

REDUCTION OF COMMISSION.

The Exchange Banks of Calcutta have given notice that from the 1st January they will reduce the rate of brokerage they have been paying for many years by one half. This action has created dissatisfaction, as looking to the large dividends paid by the leading banks it is thought there is no reason for this parsimonious change.

RACING AT LUCKNOW.

THE SKY MEETING.

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 25.

The Lucknow Sky Meeting was brought to a close to-day. The attendance was larger than on the previous occasion, while the card, though it consisted of but six events, provided some close finishes The following are details:—

FIRST RACE—Pony Hurdles.

Thakur Shirpal Singh's Diamond (8st 3lbs). Hoyt 1
Nawab Asgarali Khan's Primus (10st 11b) Owner ... 2
Mr. Norwood's Star (late Mercury) (10st 7lbs), Toe 3

Also ran:—Bondage (10st 13lbs.).

Won by six lengths. Four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE—The Open Handicap.

Mr. C D's Namuna (7st 7lbs) Hoyt, ... 1
Mr. Galstaun's Vanguard (9st 10lbs), Robinson... 2
Nawab Asgarali Khan's Ursula (6st 13lbs), Dhondie 3

Also ran:—Lady Jane (6st 10lbs car 6st 11lbs); Soorn (8st 3lbs.).

A very good race. Won by half a head. Half a length between second and third. Time—51 2-5secs.

THIRD RACE—The Dilkhusha Stakes.

Nawab Asgarali Khan's Maureen (8st 3lbs), Omerkhan 1
Mr. S J S's Lucky (10st 3lbs) Robinson, ... 2
Nawab Asgarali Khan's Birdie (6st 11lbs) Kamad 3

Also ran:—Polly Hall (9st 6lbs); Double Keys (9st 11b); Pride II (9st).

After an exciting finish Maureen won by a head Half a length between second and third. Time—52 4-5secs.

FOURTH RACE—The Paddock Stakes.

Mr. Holmes's Sadoon (8st 11lbs) Rahim, ... 1
Capt the Hon C Greville's Leader (9st 3lbs), Hoyt 2
Mr. S J S's Valcano (9st) Robinson 3
Col Tower's Lucky Boy (8st 11lbs) Hard 0

Also ran:—The Robber (9st 10lbs); Asokh (8st 10lbs); Exile (8st 6lbs); Sunlight (8st 3lbs car 8st 4lb); Boostan (7st 10lbs).

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 23secs.

FIFTH RACE—The Horse Handicap.

Mr. C Murray's Ombree (7st 7lbs), Thomas..... 1
Nawb Jafferally Khan's Trustee (9st 10lbs), Southall 2
Mr. Allen's Dundee (8st 3lbs), Murphy 3

Also ran:—Klondyke (9st 2lbs); Cartmantel, (8st 4lbs); Sir Humphrey (7st 10lbs); Taleisein (6st.)

Won by a length. Two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 3 2-5secs,

SIXTH RACE—The Goomtee Stakes.

Mr. Galstaun's Not Yet (10st 12lbs), Robinson..... 1
Col Beaver's Apricot (9st 11b), Ramshaw..... 2
Capt Dunbar's Priest (7st 11lbs) Hoyt 3

Also ran:—Howitzer (7st 4lbs); Rajah (6st 3lbs).

Won easily by two lengths. Same distance between second and third. No time taken.

THE plague returns for the week ending on the 18th instant show 10.750 deaths against 10,108 in the week preceding. The principal figures are:—Bombay Districts, 7,351 against 7,057; Mysore State, 1,139 against 1,056; United Provinces, 1,058 against 809; Hyderabad State, 290 against 133; the Punjab, 278 against 208; Madras Districts, 190 against 317. In the United Provinces 882 deaths occurred in Cawnpore City, six in Meerut, and three in Jhansi. In the Punjab, 49 deaths were reported in Umballa District.

THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

An important letter which has been addressed by the Government of India to all the Local Administrations on the subject of the Universities Commission report is published. It expresses general approval of the proposals put forward by the Commission, but makes it clear that the Government of India have no intention of adopting these proposals without the fullest inquiry. It disclaims an intention on the part of the Government to depart from the long accepted policy of encouraging private enterprise in education, and declares that nothing is further from the intentions of Government than to initiate anything which would tend to make education the monopoly of the rich. The letter also asks for further opinions upon the various points, and formulates a number of questions designed to cover the principal contested proposals.

Regarding the question of instituting minimum fees for affiliated colleges the Government of India suggest that the needs of poor scholars may be met by scholarships and endowments. Regarding the question of keeping up the standard of affiliated colleges, the letter states that Government are, above all things, anxious that reforms should be introduced with the utmost circumspection, and that all reasonable concessions should be made to avoid dealing harshly with institutions which have in the past made bona fide attempts to work up to the standards hitherto obtaining.

THE KIRKEE GYMKHANA.

POONA, OCTOBER 25.

An interesting Gymkhana Meeting was held at Kirkee this evening. Colonel Banister and officers, R. A., were "At Home" on the ground and dispensed good cheer liberally. The following are the details:—

FIRST RACE.—The Rosherville Stakes. Distance—1 1-2 mile.

Mr. A. Middlestone's The Bear (8st. 11lbs. car. 10st. 11lbs.), Owner 1
Captain Lloyd's Elastic (9st. 8lbs), Major C. England 2

Both refused the first hurdle, but The Bear was eventually first over and led all through, winning by a street.

SECOND RACE.—The Ganeshkind Stakes. Distance—2 miles.

Mr. Boase's Dawn (10st. 7lbs). Owner 1
Mr. P. Furber's Ginger (10st. 7 lbs.), Mr. Cooper ... 2
Mr. Wood's Miss Milligan (10st. 7lbs, car. 12st. 7 lbs.), Mr. Middleton 3

Also ran:—Safe Conveyance (10st. 7lbs. car. 12st. 8lbs.); Lady (10st. 7lbs).

Dawn took up the running from the first jump, where Ginger, who led, hesitated and let Dawn through. Dawn led all through with Ginger in attendance, and won easily from Ginger.

THIRD RACE.—The Novice Stakes. Distance—5 furlongs.

Captain Heales' Merrylegs (10st. 10lbs.), Major E. England 1
Aga Cassum Shah's Hector (9st. 10lbs. car. 10st. 2lbs.) 2
Capt. Davies and Mr. Drysdale's Scots Grey (10st. 8lbs.), Mr. Drysdale 3

Also ran:—Guinea Gold, (11st.); Jena, (11st.) Norse King (10st. 7lbs); Flash (9st. 3lbs.) Glencoe (9st. 10 lbs., car. 10st. 4lbs.); Little Oriental (8st. 9lbs.).

Hector showed out for two furlongs, and at the bend Merrylegs held the lead and maintained it, winning by two lengths. Three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Match. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Furber's Sceptre (13st. 7lbs.), Owner 1
Capt. Ross's Ard Patrick (14st.), Owner 2

Won by two lengths.

FIFTH RACE.—Polo Scurry. Distance—2 1-2 furlongs.

Capt. Nash's Peveral (10st. 7lbs.), Mr. Drysdale .. 1
Mr. Hay's Karim (10st. 7lbs.), Capt. Saville 2
Royal Scots Polo Club's Silvertail (10st. 7lbs. Mr. Lumsden 3

Also ran:—The Reverend (10st. 7lbs.); Sunlight (10st. 7lbs.); Guinea Gold (10st. 7lbs.); Martinique (10st. 7lbs.).

Karim led but resigned to Peveral, who won by a length. Two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Distance Handicap.

Mrs. Elliot nominates Mr. Boases. Dusk (9st. 3lbs.), (300 yards), Owner 1
Mrs. Bain nominates Mr. Edward's Flash, (10st. 7 lbs.) (180 yards), Mr. Scott 2
Miss Turner nominates Mr. Cooper's Glencoe (10st.) (120 yards), Owner 3

Also ran:—Miss Milligan, Ginger, Sweet Pea, Gentleman, Joe, and Bucha.

Won easily.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Open Stakes.

Mr. McLeod's Muffus (11st.), Mr. Cooper 1
Mr. Jone's Bellevue, (12st. 12lbs.), Aga S. Shah..... 2
Mr. McSwiney's The Reverend, (10st. 7lbs), Mr. Leader 3

Also ran:—Jackanapes, (10st 7lbs.); Icona (10st. 7lbs).

Won by three-quarters of a length, three lengths between second and third.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS AT KARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, OCTOBER 25.

A crowded meeting was held to-day in the Municipal hall, Karwar. Sardar Panse, the Collector of Kanara, presided. The meeting was attended by the district and local officials and representative people of all castes and creeds. It was decided to distribute charity to the poor, give a fete to the school children, have a procession, durbar illuminations and fireworks on the first day, and sports on the second day, in celebration of the Coronation. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings, and official and non-official gentlemen liberally subscribed on the spot. The meeting closed after a vote of thanks to the Sardar for having presided.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCTOBER 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted, Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bangkok via Madras faulty messages liable to much delay.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bussora.
Cable Curacao Pinheiros interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadeloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code Addresses should not be used.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MEETING AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, OCTOBER 25.

THE twelfth Bombay Provincial Conference was opened in the Ripon Hall at Sholapur to-day Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Gokhale the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Messrs. D. E. Wacha Rustom K. R. Cama, V. N. Gokhale Pathak Khote, Karandikar, etc. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad Advocate of the Bombay High Court, was elected the President of the Conference; and the road to his bungalow was decorated with bunting Rao Sahab Vorad, a Jaghirdar and mill-owner, and other wealthy citizens had placed their bungalows at the disposal of the delegates. Mr. Hirachand Nemchand, the President of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates on behalf of the citizens of Sholapur, spoke of the good work done by previous Conferences. The President then delivered his address, after which various committees were appointed to frame the resolutions to be submitted to the Conference. Resolutions were passed congratulating the King Emperor on his recovery from his recent illness, and expressing regret at the death of Mr. R. M. Sayani. A proposal was then submitted to the meeting in regard to land revenue, and, after some discussion, was adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President in the course of his remarks said:—It was an accident that had brought the Conference to Sholapur. In the early part of June, at the request of the people of Dharwar, it was decided to hold the Conference there. But plague made its appearance in Dharwar in August and it was decided only a fortnight back that Sholapur was to convene the Conference this year.

The President next referred with regret to the death of Mr. R. M. Sayani, of Bombay; Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreswar Bhide, of Poona; Rao Sahib Madhavlal Harilal Desai, late Principal of the Training College, Ahmedabad; and Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, of Poona.

THE EMPIRE'S PAYING GUESTS.

Proceeding Mr. Setalvad made suitable reference to the coronation and the King's illness, Dealing with the proposal to make India pay the cost of the India Office reception of the Coronation guests he said the incident showed how potent a power for mischief is the India Council in London. They had from Congress platforms pointed out the desirability of abolishing that antiquated body of retired Anglo-Indian officials that had always stood in the way of all real Indian reform, and had done more than any other factor to lead the Secretary of State astray on occasions like the one in question. Another lesson that the incident forcibly brought to them mind was that the English people if they once come to understand the real merits of a question are a justice-loving people, and that in appealing to them for redress of Indian grievances we would not be appealing in vain.

THE DELHI DURBAR AND IMPERIALISM.

Though the Coronation festivities in England are over, continued the President, there is looming large before us in this country, the great function at Delhi in January next which is to proclaim to the people of this land the assumption of the Crown by the King-Emperor. The first of January 1903 will indeed be a day of great and genuine rejoicing throughout the country, and merciful Providence having saved vast tracts from what at one time threatened to be a most disastrous famine, the whole of India will celebrate the day in a manner befitting the great event. It has been said that the great function at Delhi will exemplify India's "New found solidarity," will mark "the entry of India into its proper place in international affairs," and the "fruition of those aspirations towards unity which her own people were never able to fulfil" and will give expression to "the real emergence from provincialism." And the Viceroy the other day in his masterly and skilful speech in defence of the Delhi Durbar said: "In all our various divisions in this country—divisions of race and class and custom and creed—the one thing that holds us together and subordinates things in our loyalty to a common head, our membership of the same body politic, and fellow-citizenship of the same Empire." Now, gentlemen, expressions like emergence from Provincialism, membership of the same body politic, fellow-citizenship of the same Empire, entry of India into its proper place in international affairs, convey noble and lofty sentiments and aspirations that are dear to the heart of many an Indian. India is quite prepared to give up what is termed Provincialism and will be proud to take her proper place in the great British Empire. But India expects that, taking her proper place in the Empire, the membership of the same body politic and fellow citizenship of the same Empire, mean not merely burdens and responsibilities, but corresponding rights and privileges. India is ready to respond cheerfully to all the calls that may be made upon her by what the Viceroy once termed composite patriotism, but she trusts that her sons will be treated not only in India but throughout the British Empire on that footing of equality that is implied by the expression fellow-citizenship of the same Empire. In short, what India expects is that, those noble sentiments embodied in the expressions to which I have referred, should find place not only in speeches and writings, but should form the main springs of the principles governing the administration of the country. Is it quite in keeping with those sentiments we may be permitted to ask, that Indians should have not only absolutely no voice in the administration of their country, but that they should in a great measure be excluded from all the responsible and higher posts in the administration? The conditions under which the competitive

EXAMINATION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE

is at present held, compelling Indian competitors to travel all the way to England on the doubtful chance of winning a place, practically prevent Indians from getting their proper share in the administration of the country. Moreover, the Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State for India, expressing their disapproval of the resolution of the house of Commons about holding simultaneous examination for the Indian Civil Service in England and in India, said in express terms as follows:—"We are indeed of opinion that the proportion of natives of India who succeed in entering the service by competition at the London examination requires to be closely watched and we agree with Sir Charles Crosthwaite that it may become necessary hereafter to restrict the total proportion of Indians in the service. . . . . to 18 per cent. or some similar figure." So that, even if Indians, in spite of the overwhelming difficulties at present thrown in their way, go in increasing proportion to London and satisfy all the tests laid down, the Indian Government propose that only a certain number should be given appointments, the others being disqualified on no other ground but their being Indians. While Indians have supplied such capable and successful administrators as Sir Salar Jung, Sir T. Madhavrao, Sir Sheshadri Ayer and others to the various Native States, no Indian in the executive branch has during the hundred years and more of British administration risen beyond a collectorship in Bombay and Madras and a commissionership in Bengal. The higher posts in the Engineering and Medical services are equally closed to Indians. Under the new regulations of the Cooper's Hill College, an institution maintained entirely out of Indian revenues, only a limited number of natives can get admission and whatever their places in the results of the final competitive examination, they are restricted only to two out of the guaranteed appointments every year (twelve in the Public Works and three in the Telegraph Department) and the Roorkee College by a clever amendment in the rules is also practically closed to natives. Leaving aside for a moment what happens in the country itself, what is the lot of the natives of India, these fellow citizens of the same empire, these members of the same body politic, in the great self-governing colonies? They are coolies, can only live in locations allotted to them, are not allowed to walk on foot paths and in some places are not allowed to travel 1st class by the Railway Companies, and in others their children are practically not allowed to attend public school. The

RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION IN NATAL

against them is fresh in our minds and the attempt made in Australia to prevent them from even working as lascars is not forgotten. However much the mother country may deceive herself, the white colonists are determined to refuse to treat the coloured subjects of his Majesty as their equals, and the mother country is powerless to control her powerful self-governing colonies. Even the "too tropical imagination" of the natives of this country cannot reconcile all this with the new imperialism they are called upon to realise and glorify. What is wanted is a little less loud talk about a common empire and a common flag, for otherwise as Bishop Butler rightly said: "The repitition of great sentiments without the habit of applying them in practice weakens the sentiments themselves." What India prays for is redemption of the solemn pledges given in 1833, amplified in 1858, and confirmed in 1878 but which have so long and so woefully remained unfulfilled.

BOMBAY JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

By the retirement of Sir Charles Ollivant in the early part of the year, this Presidency has lost a capable and sympathetic administrator. But while parting with regret from Sir Charles Ollivant, the nomination of Mr. Justice Fulton to be member of Council has been received throughout the Presidency with satisfaction. Apart from the approval that the personal qualifications of the officer selected has met with the appointment has caused genuine satisfaction in the public mind as it has supplied in the constitution of the Bombay Government the Judicial element that was absent from it for the last five years.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COTTON GROWING IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

TRADE IN SEPTEMBER.

EGYPTIAN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

Amongst the increasing number of places where the movement for the extension of cotton cultivation within the British Empire is receiving attention it is interesting to find the West Indies included. A Jamaica paper, the "Gleaner," remarks that the question seems to have been discussed periodically there, and quotes from an article on the subject published six years ago. It is pointed out that at the end of the eighteenth century the West Indies were the chief source from which England secured cotton, and the quality was considered of the very best. It is said that the quality grown in Tobago a century ago was the finest ever grown. Cane sugar, however, was a much better paying crop, and the cotton industry was gradually given up. If it had continued as an alternative crop, the land would probably have been in a more prosperous condition to-day. Other countries took up the industry and profited greatly by it; Egypt and the Southern parts of the United States for instance. The cotton which was grown in the West Indies is said to have been the Sea Island variety, and is supposed to have spread to the West Indies from Honduras. Ten years ago seed of the Sea Island cotton was imported and planted in Turks Island, and although the result was a shorter cotton, the quality was finer and better than the original. Shortly after Lieutenant-Colonel Pinnock tried some Egyptian seed on his property near Kingston, but found that its yellow colour militated against its value. On the other hand, some wild cotton that was growing on his property, although it was weaker in all the points considered essential by brokers, was worth a quarter penny more per pound. It seems evident, observes the Jamaica paper, that the old variety of cotton, which is still found growing in some places in Jamaica, produces a quality of distinct marketable value. It would be interesting to find out what were the results of the efforts made to introduce the industry on a small scale into Turks Island. Whether it would be wise to experiment again with cotton-growing in Jamaica is a question, continues the same local authority, which requires a great deal of consideration. It would be unwise to do so merely on the strength of reports of short crops or other temporary conditions. Cotton can be grown throughout the whole of the semi-tropical belt, and the capacity of this area of production is almost unlimited. It is possible that if Jamaica were taking up the industry it might find itself cut out of the market unless it could produce a superior cotton. This, of course, is the point. There seems no reason why Jamaica should not grow good cotton. It is suggested that the Jamaican Government should take the matter up and induce some enterprising planter to grow an experimental crop in order to see if the commercial results are likely to prove satisfactory.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s circular on the American cotton market, dated New York, September 30, is as follows:—"As we approach the time for the publication of the October Bureau report, the trade is disposed to reduce its engagements to the minimum, as it is expected to be of an unfavourable tenour. Private advices during the past two weeks have reported a moderate improvement in the condition of the crop, but the trade believes, whether rightly or not, that the tenour of the replies to the Bureau has been influenced by the bull party. Traders, therefore, are disregarding their own advices and waiting for the report of the Agricultural Department. The strong holding of January at a premium over the near and distant positions, is creating anxiety among commission houses, who are advising their clients not to remain short of that delivery, despite the shipments of cotton here for delivery in October now being received and tendered. Against this large line of January cotton, March and May are heavily sold, so we have the curious position of January being dearer than either the near or distant deliveries. Such a position is not conducive to an active speculation for an advance, or to a sharp demand from spinners: in fact, the small demand from spinners is quite the feature of the daily trade, and difficult to explain in face of the large exports and the poor crop advices. To a degree the effect of the coal strike is felt in the uncertainty created among spinners by the fear that the high cost of coal will injure their present small margin and check the demand for cotton goods through the increased cost of living, which necessarily calls for economies in every direction. The bulls hold that the spinners will finally accept small-crop views when the market advances, and that it is only a question of time when they will enter the market. Therefore cotton bought and held over the coming period of heavy receipts will eventually show a handsome profit. If our market remains at the same relative difference above the Southern markets our stock will only be measured by the capacity of our warehouses. This is appreciated by the bulls, who are exporting to Europe some of the deliveries which at existing parity can only be done at a severe loss. On the whole of the market is awaiting events, with the trade disposed to be long, pending the Bureau reports."

The figures for the country's trade during the month of September, just published by the Board of Trade, are especially interesting. Few people can have anticipated so generally favourable a return as we have before us. There have been increases all round, and increase in imports of £3,555,700, an increase in exports of £1,837,799, and an increase in re-exports of £28,440, as compared with the same period in 1901. Compared with the banner year 1900, there has been an increase for the month of £531,639 in imports, an increase in re-exports of £366,391, and a decrease in exports of £750,710. This is satisfactory on the face of it, but when we come to examine into the details it is found to be even more so, for though our exports show a decrease of £750,710 compared with September, 1900, we find that apart from the item "coal," there was a considerable increase, exports of coal, reckoned by values, during the month having decreased by £1,413,126. Then, too, that variable item, new ships, for the month shows a decrease of £1,103,244. Apart from these two items, there has been increased exports in most other branches; the most satisfactory, perhaps, are: an increase of £476,928 in yarns and textile fabrics, of £237,766 in metals and manufactures therefrom, of £165,411 in apparel, and £147,597, in chemicals and medicines. All these, be it remembered, being increase compared with the banner year 1900. Turning for a moment to the import returns, we find the most remarkable figures under the heading imports of manufactured goods. During the month imports of manufactured articles have reached the tremendous total of £8,663,209. We are writing without the figures for previous years, but we have no doubt whatever that this is the highest amount ever reached for the month of September under this head. It shows an increase compared with the month of September, 1901, of £1,178,272 and as compared with the similar period in 1900 of £1,621,795. The details of this remarkable item make instructive reading. Compared with 1901 we imported last month more brooms and brushes, cotton manufactures, electrical goods, Paris goods, glass, glue, hardware, hats, girders, beams, joists and pillars, tyres and axles, jute manufactures, leather, gloves, machinery, paper, straw plaiting, scientific instruments, ribbons, silk manufactures, manufactures of wood, and woollen goods. On the other hand there is every cause for satisfaction in the fact that we imported more raw materials for textile manufactures by £282,817 than in September 1901, and only £51,304 worth less than in the same month in 1900. Raw materials for sundry manufactures show an increase of £970,492. Oils show an increase of £168,838, and tobacco of £312,066. Dutiable articles of food and drink show an increase of £947,108, and those duty free of £558,931. It is less satisfactory to note a decrease of £44,099 in imports of chemicals, &c.

The Egyptian Railway Administration has lately published a new tariff for goods, which was to come into effect at the beginning of the present month. The import traders are said to have been very much disconcerted by this proceeding. Contracts, it is

stated, are booked months ahead, and many contracts are made for delivery in six months' time and ven for a year in advance. The result, therefore, of only giving one month's notice has quite dislocated business. Importers had made contracts for delivery long after October 1, and had no idea of the radical changes which the Administration was thinking of making. The other parties to the contracts, of course, will insist on their rights of keeping to the letter of the agreement, and the importer will therefore be forced to fulfil his contract although the conditions under which he entered into it have been changed for his disadvantage by the Railway Administration's new tariff. Such a sudden and radical change as the new goods traiff "will affect many thousands of contracts." It is not the terms of the new tariff which are so much the subject of complaint as the fact that the Administration should spring such an important matter on the commercial public with only one month's notice. It was known months ago that the tariff would be revised, but everybody thought that at least three or four months would be allowed to elapse between the publication of the tariff and its enforcement. As it is, many merchants had not been able, at the time of writing, to procure a copy. Moreover, the Administration chose the most inconvenient season of the year for its introduction. In the summer it is impossible to convene meetings of the Import Association or of the various Chambers of Commerce, owing to the absence of many members in Europe.

With reference to the interesting fact of the monetary disturbance in New York, the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle," which naturally takes a non-alarmist view of the situation, remarks that the noteworthy feature had been the numerous telegrams from other centres of trade, each stating in substance that no lack of money existed and that no more was needed to move the crops. Judging from these advices, "it would seem as if throughout the interior currency was as abundant as blackberries in August." And yet from the north, south, east, and west there has been at the same time constant and pressing demands on the banks for gold and notes. Such calls must be accepted as evidence of a lack in the home supply and of an urgent need to be met. The truth is the telegrams are not to be taken too seriously; they are a suitable accompaniment of a speculative era. Even the Secretary of the American Treasury has several times reported to have said that there was no apparent lack of money anywhere but in New York. In a sense, remarks the quoted authority, there is truth in the statement. The situation, continues the New York authority, is quite natural and a frequent occurrence at this season of the year. Under the American fixed-currency systems, the the idle notes at the period of least business activity accumulate at the point where they can find best and safest occupation. They possess no "homing" quality, and consequently, being out of use, gravitate in greater part to the leading trade centre. In this way New York substantially acts as the carrier of the surplus currency of the whole country. It is evident, however, that the banks cannot afford to keep this money idle; hence they put it out on call. That employment of the money seems on its face safe and in a shape to be quickly convertible. As the highest class of security usually stands at the back of these loans, and as they only run twenty-four hours, theoretically they are of a character to respond at any moment to the crop demand. This expectation is realised in quiet times; but when the spirit of speculation is rife, and specially when the whole country becomes involved in a like frenzy, the currency accumulated in New York further stimulates the speculative fever, and call-loan money gets almost as fixed in the operations in progress as time borrowings. Out of such conditions we have the monetary situation of to-day. No New York bank can afford to refuse the request of an interior bank customer. It is reasonable, too, that the city institution should first of all meet the requirements of legitimate trade. Security values that can be supported only at the sacrifice of industrial movements are usually fictitious. Money has become close in New York, and not so close in the West and South, because New York at this speculative period has furnished in good part the interior with the necessary extra funds for their crop work.

The manufacture of cocoanut butter and cocoa butter substitutes and similar products has been carried on since 1887. The total sales are considerably larger than those of the whole of the Continental refiners, who have comparatively only recently entered the business. The basis of all their products is cocoanut oil. The kernels of cocoanuts contain a very large proportion of fat (about 60 per cent.), which when freshly extracted is of white colour and has a slight but agreeable nutty flavour. Unfortunately cocoanut butter turns rancid very rapidly, hence in its natural state it must be used whilst fresh. The patented process removes the unpleasant flavour and rank smell, and produces a very fine edible fat called "Nucoline." A vegetable fat, properly refined, keeps for months without turning rancid; goods manufactured with vegetable fat keep much better and longer, whilst another advantage is that "Nucoline" goes considerably further in use than butter or margarine. From cocoanuts another very important product is obtained, viz., a substitute for cocoa butter, which is the natural fat from the cocoa bean and must not be confused with cocoanut butter. The vast extension of the chocolate trade in the United Kingdon created a greater demand for cocoa butter, and it was found more profitable to extract the fat from the cocoa. It was discovered some years ago that cocoanut butter could be dealt with in a similar manner. Manufacturing confectioners have found very extensive use for this product, seeing that all chocolates contain 20 to 30 per cent. of fat. In this case there is some truth in the old saying that "There is nothing new under the sun," and we are glad to be able to correct any possible misunderstanding to which former statements may have given rise, that the Germans and French are ahead of us in this particular industry. The cocoanut is utilised entirely —the fibre from the husk being used for cocoanut mats, matting, and brushes; the shell is used for fuel and the cake which remains in the hydraulic press after squeezing out all the oil is a valuable feeding cake for cattle, whilst the dreg which is extracted in the refining of the oil is very largely used for making soap and candles.

NATIVES AND RESPONSIBILITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a native I have at heart the best interests of India and I rejoice when the sons of India are honoured and placed by Government in positions of trust and responsibility, I cannot, however, overlook the dark side. Some native castes are very clannish and when persons of clannish races are heads of departments they favour members of their caste and oppress the rest. In view of this fact, and seeing that natives prefer to serve under a European, I would ask Government not to place natives at the head of departments, but it would be a sweeping measure too hard on us natives. There are natives who in spite of their soft words and flattery are famed for their favouritism, injustice, and oppression, and the only way by which good could minimize the evil is that before they put natives in power they should try to find out sincere men and give hypocrites the go-by when opportunities occur. Flatterers are generally oppressors which illustrates the proverb "sweet talkers are neck-cutters." I may also be allowed to observe that Government appear to evince partiality in favour of one or two races in the bestowal of their patronage which, besides being unfair is the cause of much discontent.—Yours, etc.,

AN OBSERVER.

"LAFFAN" reports that Mr. Tata, a retired Parsi merchant, is in New York for the purpose of interesting Mr. P. Morgan and other capitalists in the development of the iron industry in India. He is of opinion that, with the aid of American capital and American machinery, the mineral wealth of India may be made a power in the financial world.

PENDING the proceedings in the Irish Remount Inquiry Major Studdert writes to the "Times" with reference to Lord Lonsdale's letter of the 27th ultimo, to draw attention to the fact that the preliminary inquiry commenced on August 29th and finished on September 24th, and although the production of Lord Lonsdale as a witness was challenged from the very start by Major Studdert's counsel, he was neither seen nor heard of until the entire proceedings were over.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERNECE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

While, therefor, the appointment of Mr. Fulton has given us great satisfaction, we have greater reason for congratulating ourselves on our good fortune at having at present as the head of the judicial administration, a learned lawyer imbued with the best traditions of the bar and bench in England and keenly desirous of infusing the spirit of those traditions in the judicial administration of this Presiddency, in the person of our present Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins. And it is the presence among us of such a Chief Justice and the fact of the Bombay Government now possessing a judicial member who sat on the High Court Bench for a number of years that encourage me on this occasion to refer to certain questions connected with the improvement of the judicial administration of this Presidency. The speaker proceeded to discuss the question of the appointment of district judges and after stating the views of Mr. Justice Trevelyan suggested that half the number of district judgeships should be opened out to the Subordinate Judiciary and members of the Bar and the other half filled by civilians and that such civilians should previous to their appointment as, judges joint judges and assistant judges be made to go through a regular and sufficient legal training. In this matter it was not so much a question of employing more Indians in the service or of employing members of the Bar. Whoever the judges may be, civilians of sub-judges or members of the Bar, Europeans or Indians, they must be men who by previous training and knowledge are fitted for the satisfactory discharge of their duties. Mr Setalvad next referred to the question of the reform of the Sadar Court in Sind, Judicial administration in Kathiawar and other agencies, the separation of the executive and judicial functions.

THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

In turning to the report of the Universities Commission Mr Setalvad remarked that under the circumstances in which it was appointed and evidence was taken it was not surprising that the recommendations of the majority of the Commission had evoked feelings of wide-spread disapproval throughout the length and breath of the country. They were, the other day, seriously assured in Bombay by a very high academic authority that the members of the commission were actuated by the best and loftiest of motives, and the sole aim and object of the recommendations was to secure for India a University education of the highest order. They had of late become very familiar with this defence of honesty and sincerity of motives. Be it plague measures, or the land revenue bill, or any other measure of Government that evokes public disapproval, this defence of honest motives is trotted out as a conclusive answer by the official apologist, who is however, not prepared to concede any share of such motives to those who have the misfortune to differ from the official view as to the desirability or utility of such measures. But what has the honesty or sincerity of the motives of Government or their officers in proposing various measures that emanate from them to do with the question? The Indian Universities Commission have laid down the principle that "in all matters relating to the higher education, efficiency must be the first and paramount consideration and that "it is better for India that a comparatively small number of young men should receive a sound liberal education than that a large number should be passed through an inadequate course of instuction leading to a depreciated degree." We are all for the principle of efficiency, whether in the sphere of higher or lower education or in any other field of activity. It cannot be said that the system of primary or secondary education in India is in line with the highly improved systems prevalent in some of the European or American countries. But no one has hitherto proposed that our primary or secondary schools should be disestablished and replaced by a few schools constituted on the model of those in advanced states. Inefficiency is, no doubt, waste of national resources in every department of human activity. But the operation of the principle of efficiency is limited in this as in other countries by the surrounding conditions. Gentlemen, Lord Reay's views have been appealed to by certain publicists in favour of the principle of efficiency. Now, gentlemen, it is not very fair to quote an isolated extract from the elaborate Convocation address delivered by Lord Reay as Chancellor of the Bombay University and leave out all mention of the ambitious scheme he formulated for an ideal University. According to his ideas it would be necessary to establish about 23 chairs in connection with the Medical Faculty on the model of the University of Amsterdam, and about 10 chairs in connection with the Faculty of Laws, perhaps to establish a Faculty of Politics and to import the best and highest representatives of learning from England or even from Continental Universities. How is higher education to be rendered efficient, for example, by the disestablishment of second grade colleges however efficient? How will the future generation of graduates be better representatives of liberal culture by the elimination of science, history and political economy from the courses of study they will have to master under the scheme drawn by the Commission? It is not enough to formulate principles. But the proposals intended to give effect to them must furnish sufficient guarantees of success, and what we contend is that the recommendations of the Commission taken as a whole fail to furnish that guarantee. Again, how is a standard of high efficiency to be attained without adequate funds? The Commission themselves realize the difficulty when they say, "But when we consider that, the countries in which the Universities depend on direct subventions from the State, the larger proportion of the cost has to be supplied by the funds of the State, we feel constrained to say that unless by Government aid or otherwise the financial position of the Universities can be materially strengthened, the prospect of any thorough change for the better must be indefinitely postponed." Besides it is open to doubt whether the principle of efficiency as enunciated by the Universities Commission can be safely detached from other considerations which are at least of equal importance. Prof. Dewar in his presidential address to the British Association recently pointed out that England was at a great disadvantage as compared with Germany in regard to its chemical equipment. He gives the explanation in these words:—"We had the material in abundance when other nations had comparatively little, we had the capital and we had the brains, for we originated the whole thing, But we did not possess the diffused education without which the ideas of men of genius cannot fructify beyond the limited scope of an individual." Let us all sincerely hope that in the name of so called efficiency India will not be unwittingly shorn of even such diffused education as it at present has. Referring to the recommendations concerning the organisation of the Universities, he emphatically denied that

THE POPULAR ELEMENT

in the Senate has proved to be a hindrance to real reform and progress. The Senate of the Bombay University have always listened with respect and followed the advice of educational experts, and it was only in two instances in the whole history of the Bombay Univertity that, it went counter to the opinion of educational experts, in one of which the experts ultimately acknowledged the view of the Senate to be correct, and in the other expert opinion itself was divided and in which, he ventured to think the view taken by the Senate was the correct one. As regards the Syndicate, the Senate have always taken care to return to that body a sufficient number of educational experts, but the laying down of a statutary majority of such experts for that body cannot but be deprecated. The Commission, while they refuse to endorse the sweeping condemnation which has some times been passed upon our University system, say that the acquirements of Indian graduates are in many cases inadequate and superficial and that the Indian B. A. not infrequently lacks the general training which he requires to fit him for the business of life or for a further course of study. If this is so, is our University system alone that is responsible for it? May I ask, to what degree is the want of encouragement to Indian talent responsible for the disappointing result? We in this Presidency have not forgotten the treatment given to University men of the stamp of Professors Dastoor, Padsha, Banaji, Hodiwala, Padhye, Deshmookh, Sambare and others. And what have the education department done for a man of the talent and scientific attainments of Prof. Gajjar. What facilities have Government provided by way of laboratories, &c, for people like these for further study and research? Has not this denial of encouragement and opportunities, persisted in in spite of repeated protests for the last 30 years, exercised a blighting influence on the growth and progress of higher education? Then, has any inquiry been made to ascertain how far the quality of the professors at the various colleges has been responsible for the evils that are sought to be remedied? One looks in vain to find at the present day professors of the stamp of Sir Alexander Grant, or Hulings, or Wordsworth, or Selby, or Dr. Carter, professors who left an indelible stamp on the minds of the students whom they inspired by their teachings and their personal example and their lofty ideals. Devise any system you like, the success or otherwise of it will depend upon the persons on whom rests the responsibility of working it. If so, why lay the blame for unsatisfactory or disappointing results wholly at the door of our present University system? And do the recommendations of the Commission offer any substantial guarantee that there will be better result achieved under the altered system they propose? If not and I have searched in vain through the report to find any such guarantee, we may venture to say that no case has been made out to justify the radical changes advocated by the Commission.

Concluding his criticism of the report he said that only hope centred in Lord Curzon who in his speeches in the Senate Hall and elsewhere, has shown himself a real friend of higher education and who had most emphatically refused to subscribe to the cry against higher education raised in certain quarters, they earnestly hoped and trusted that he would refuse to accept proposals so subversive of principles settled by great educationists after mature deliberation and recognised and acted upon by Government for many years, and so injurious to the healthy improvement and growth of higher education in this country.

In closing his address the President urged the value of congresses and conferences in criticising defects of the administration and cons[...] it was the educated classes who ran the congresses who were the real supporters of the British administration.

PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

SHOLAPUR, OCTOBER 23.

The Provincial Social Conference was held in the Ripon Hall this morning. In spite of heavy rain the audience was sufficiently large. Amongst those present were the Hon. Messrs. Setalwad, Gokhale, and Parakh, Messrs. Phatak, Bijapurker, Sheshacharya, Upasani, Bhave, Nagpurker, and others.

Rao Saheb Pai, the chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and visitors in an eloquent speech. Dr. Bhandarkar was elected president. He gave an able address, and reviewed the social reform movement of sixty years back.

A resolution congratulating his Gracious Majesty the Emperor on his recovery and his coronation was carried with acclamations.

The sixth resolution, recommending eighteen and twelve years, respectively, for boys and girls as marriage age, was moved by Mr. Vedmurti Sheshacharya Shastri in a speech full of Sanskrit texts. Mr. Mirajker seconded, and the resolution was carried nem con.

The proceedings adjourned till Monday morning.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

TWENTY-FIVE couple of hounds for the Bombay Hunt were dispatched by the s. s. Clan Sutherland which left Birkenhead on September 28th, and was due in Bombay yesterday. A year ago hounds were largely chosen by Mr. F. C. Allen, who in the past so closely identified himself with the Bombay Hunt. The hounds have this year again been bought at Mr. Wilton's well-known kennels at Hanwell, the task of selection having been undertaken by the popular Secretary of the Jackal Club, Mr. A. C. Boulton (who is now enjoying a holiday at home) with the assistance of William Stacey, who has been looking after the pack since their purchase, and is coming out with them for his fourth season in Bombay. Mr. J. A. Lord has been selected by the Hunt Committee as M. F. H. for the coming season. Mr. Lord has been a most enthusiastic follower of the chase in Cheshire and Bombay for a great many years past, and has frequently rendered invaluable assistance to the Hunt both in regard to the kennels and in the field. In the temporary absence of former Masters he has carried the horn on many occasions, and as has the great advantage of knowing the country well, and being deservedly popular with the members of the Hunt. Owing to the late rains the crops are still standing, and it is expected that hunting will not begin much before the end of November.

EMPIRE STEAM LAUNDRY, BLEACHING AND DYEING COMPANY

THE annual meeting of shareholders of the Company was held on Saturday at its registered office, under the presidency of Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit. Mr. Dhanjibhoy Patel, the secretary, read the report on the operations of the Company during the past year, which showed that out of the company's proposed capital of Rs. 50,000. shares of the value of Rs. 27,200 had been subscribed for. Four meetings of the directors had been held during the year. The company's machinery has arrived and is now being erected. The directors expected that the work will have commenced before the next year's report was out. The machinery has been insured for Rs. 15,000. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2184.

It was proposed by Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, and seconded by Mr. Eduljee B. Parakh, that the report.

And audited accounts be approved and confirmed. Mr. Sohrab Nanabhai Ranina mentioned several items in the report, on which, he said, detailed information was desirable in the interests of the company, so as to secure public confidence in the management of its affairs. Another shareholder enquired why such heavy fees as Rs. 250 were granted to the auditors. Looking to the present state of affairs, he expressed his opinion that it would be better to stop the working and distribute the assets among the existing shareholders.

The chairman, in giving explanations on the points mentioned, said he had hoped that the report and the accounts would be readily passed and confirmed, but he was sorry that unfounded strictures had been made upon the accounts and other matters. The auditors had been appointed by the shareholders themselves, and the directors were blameless in the matter.

Mr. Patel, the secretary, gave numerous instances to show how economically the affairs of the company were managed.

With one dissentient, the report and accounts were approved and confirmed; and the proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the directors, the secretaries, agents, and the chairman.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

Saturday:—The depression which was in Rajputana yesterday has advanced westwards into Bundelkhand and the neighbouring districts. Pressure is also low in Gujarat. Light showers have fallen in Upper and Central India and moderately heavy snow is reported from Leh in Kashmir. The cyclonic storm in the Bay is still lying off the Coromandel coast and is apparently central about 150 miles to the west of Cuddalore. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the south of the peninsula. Madras has received 2 1-2 inches, Cuddalore 1 1-2 inches, and Tinnevelly one inch. The weather is feebly unsettled in the central parts of the country and cloud has increased in North-East India. The temperature of the past 24 hours was in moderate to very large defect over the greater part of Upper India and also in defect in the south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed slightly and by small amounts all over the country. Gradients are slight.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 5° in excess of normal at Khandwa, Surat, and Malegaon and 6° to 14° in defect in the Punjab, Mysore, and at Madras, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly. The minimum is 5° to 11° in excess in Berar, Deccan, Surat, Indore, Ajmere, Jacobabad, Cawnpore, and Lahore. The temperature ranged from 100° at Deesa to 61° at Lahore and Delhi.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in all districts except in Sind and the greater part of the Punjab and Gujarat where it is almost cloudless. Humidity has increased in the Punjab, Rajputana, Deccan, Berar, Central India, and at Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad, Jhansi, and Allahabad.

Rain.—Heavy rain amounting to 2·63° has fallen at Madras and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Secunderabad, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jhansi, Lahore, Agra, and Delhi.

Weather.—The cyclonic circulation of winds on the Coromandel Coast indicates squally unsettled weather to the S. E. of Madras in the Bay of Bengal. Weather is favourable for local rain in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, and on the Malabar Coast. Conditions are slightly favourable for local scattered showers over Deccan, Berar, the Central and United Provinces, and Central India.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE Duchess of Manchester has given birth to a son at Tanderagee Castle, Ireland. The news was received with much rejoicing at Kimbolton, the Duke's English seat, and the church bells were rung. A daughter was born to the Duke and Duchess in 1901. The son becomes Viscount Mandeville, and is heir to the Dukedom. The Duchess, it may be recalled, is a daughter of Mr. Zimmerman, a wealthy American, and the marriage took place in 1900 under romantic circumstances.

COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

THE twenty-third annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at its registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

The directors beg to submit their annual report together with the audited statements of profit and loss and balance sheet for the year ended 30th June 1902. The working during the period under report has resulted as follows:—Land and property revenue Rs. 99,006-8-5; old mill profit Rs. 1,11,277-1-8; new mill profit Rs. 3,199-4-7; total Rs. 2,13,482-14-8; deduct amount of agents' and managers' commission and allowance, Rs. 18,244-6-11, remaining Rs. 1,95,238-7-9, add balance of profit from last year, Rs. 15,896-8-11; grand total, Rs. 2,11,135-0-8 Out of the above sum the directors have paid for the first half year ended 31st December 1901 an interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share absorbing Rs. 40,000, leaving balance of profit Rs. 1,71,135-0-8. Out of the above sum the directors have set aside in terms of section 130 of the articles of association to the credit of reserve fund account Rs. 50,000, to the credit of old and new mill depreciation fund account Rs. 80,000, leaving disposable balance of profit Rs. 41,135-0-8. Out of this balance the directors beg to declare with the sanction of the shareholders a second half yearly dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share absorbing Rs. 40,000, leaving balance, Rs. 1,135-0-8 which the directors have carried forward to the next account. The directors hope that in view of the unstable state the mill industry has been in during the period under report, the foregoing result will be regarded by the shareholders as satisfactory. The last official report referred to the disadvantages under which both mills are worked, viz, that as regards to old mill some of the machinery is very old, and the general arrangement of the whole defective, which seriously affect the quality and quantity of production; whilst the new mill on account of its smallness, involves abnormal cost charges, which, in conjunction with the defects at the old mill, brings about a curtailment of profits, and with the object of minimising these adverse influences the agents and managers have in the meantime prepared and submitted to the directors a report dealing with the character and extent of the improvements and additions which they consider to be necessary to bring the mills (as far as may be practicable) into line with modern requirements and render them more profitable in future, but having regard to the financial state of the company at the period of their report they recommended that only partial effect be given to their suggestions which they estimated to cost Rs. 38,175-0-0 as follows:—Old Mill:—For extension and improvement of the spinning department, Rs. 11,000; for extension and improvement of the weaving department Rs 15,375, for replacement of economiser pipes, Rs. 4,200. New Mill:—For extension and improvement of the spinning department, Rs. 7,500, total, Rs. 38,175. Your directors decided to sanction the immediate re-placement of the economiser pipes which had become absolutely necessary and to limit the expenditure in machinery to Rs. 10,000 for the present. The new economiser pipes were accordingly ordered out from England, and effect is being given to the partial improvements and renewal of a small portion of machinery, which will no doubt tend to increase the productive power of the mills, but your agents and managers still hold that in order to bring the mills on a parity with modern mills and thus keep pace with advancing competition it will be necessary to spend a considerable sum. During the period under report a strip of land admeasuring 237 59 square yards at the back of the 2nd Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba, and belonging to this company was taken up by Government for public purposes under the Land Acquisition Act at the rate of Rs. 25-0-0 per square yard inclusive of 15 per cent for compulsory acquisition amounting to Rs. 5,979-12-0 and the proceeds have been invested in accordance with the Trust Deed. Owing to the company incurring yearly expenses for municipal taxes, insurance and other charges in respect of the Scott Press premises at Colaba without yielding any rent, and the prospects of its being let out as a cotton godown becoming more remote, the directors decided that it would be in the interests of the company to have the premises demolished and the materials removed so as to enable the company to offer the land so released for building purposes; they have therefore accepted an offer of Rs. 14,500 for the purchase and removal of the old materials comprising the Scott Press building. During the temporary absence on leave of Mr. Alex. McKenzie from Bombay, the directors have invited Mr. Geo. McKenzie to join the board as an additional director to which he has kindly consented, and in terms of Section 95 of the articles of association you will be asked to confirm his appointment. The directors retiring by rotation are Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas who are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The shareholders will have to confirm the appointment of Mr. Heugh S. Symons as one of the auditors in place of Mr. James Douglas resigned.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and confirmed. A further dividend of Rs. 10 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. George Mackenzie as a director was confirmed. Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Harkisondas Narotumdas were re-elected directors of the company. The appointment of Mr. Heugh S. Symons as an auditor in place of Mr. James Douglas was confirmed. Messrs. Nasarvanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Heugh S. Symons were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each and Rs. 50 each for half yearly taking stock of the company's mills. Thanks were voted to the chairman, the directors, and the agents and managers for their able management of the company's affairs. The usual compliment to the chairman closed the proceedings.

SIR GUILFORD MOLESWORTH ON INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my previous letter I stated that the Income Tax indirectly falls hardly on the working classes inasmuch as it places the British manufacturer at a disadvantage with foreign competitors and thus reacts on the working classes in depression of trade, and consequent reduction of wages (necessary to compete with the foreigner on even terms), short employment, strikes, poverty, and distress.

The De Beers case has brought to light a striking instance of the manner in which the income tax handicaps our British subjects. It has been reported that the Inland Revenue authorities have claimed a million sterling as income tax on profits of the De Beers and other companies, amongst them being a German firm which claims exemption on the ground that its domicile is in Germany; and it appears to have been ruled in a previous case that only such portion of profits as reach the United Kingdom can be taxed. Now the German use our Colonies as freely as our British subjects although he contributes nothing to the cost of the Home Government or the support of the Army and Navy which protects our Colonies, whilst our British subjects have to pay an outrageous income tax. It is absurd to suppose that we can sustain such unequal competition. It is impossible for any one who has not lived in our Colonies to realise the serious extent to which our countrymen suffer in this unequal competition; or how much Colonial trade is lost to us from this cause. Why should the German enjoy more favourable terms than our loyal subjects. This kind of thing takes place not only in South Africa but in all our Colonies. After securing new markets at great cost in blood and treasure we foolishly allow any foreigner to reap the benefits at our expense and to our detriment.—Yours etc.,

GUILFORD MOLESWORTH.

The Manor House, Bexley, 9th October.

DR. SATO of the Japanese Army, who has been despatched to attend on General Fukushima, arrived in Colombo by the Awa Maru on 19th October and was to leave for Northern India on the following day. He was to be accompanied by Captain Hayashi of the Japanese man-of-war Tokasago which with the Asama arrived in Colombo from London after the Coronation on the 19th instant and was to stay a few days in the port before proceeding eastwards.

REUTER'S Agency is informed that the railway between Bulawayo and Salisbury via Gwelo, a distance of 300 miles, was completed on Oct. 6. There is therefore now through rail communication between Cape Town and Beira over the full colonial gauge. Of this total distance of 2,000 miles nearly 1,500 have been constructed through the instrumentality of the Chartered Company. The completion of this new section will greatly facilitate the progress of the through Cape to Cairo line, as it will now be possible to supply railway material both from the Cape Colony and Beira ports. With regard to railway progress northward, the latest intelligence shows that the line is laid for a distance of 80 miles north of Bulawayo in the direction of the Victoria Falls. It is expected that the line will reach the Wankie coalfields early next year.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN

AMONG the latest items or news from Afghanistan is that the Shahgassi Mahomed Sarwar Khan, Governor of Kabul has risen into such favour with the Amir that the latter has given him power to issue orders locally which shall carry authority similar to that of His Highness himself. One of Habibullah's wives is a step daughter of Sarwar Khan, who was much trusted by Abdur Rahma, The late Amir made him Governor of Afghan Turkistan after Ishak Khan's rebellion and wrote of him in his Life "He has been compelled to retire unfortunately on account of ill-health. Being a distinguished statesman, however, and still young and active, he will be of very great service to my son, if circumstances should require it Hbibullah whose erratic behaviour with the family of the late Yahiya Khan some little time ago annoyed his personal adherents, has probably done wisely to put great power in to Sarwar Khan's hands.

News of minor importance from Kabul is that the Afridi jirgahs, which were so handsomely entertained during their recent visits to the Amir, undertook to stop all raiding by the tribe into Afghan territory. If the Zakka Khel can really be induced to give up their incursions, it will be little short of a miracle; for they are so poverty-stricken that raiding is almost a necessity with them. The more self-respecting sections will, no doubt, keep their promises, but then they are not so conveniently placed as the Zakkas for a successful bit of cattle-lifting or the capture of a few hundred sheep.

BOMBAY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Pioneer":—Sometime ago you opened your columns to a discussion on the subject of the Bombay Political Department. That discussion made it clear that certain specific grievances existed which it was hoped would be removed by the Department being graded, a scheme which had been under consideration for many years. Since that time the grading (? degrading) of the Department has become a "fait accompli" and it is interesting to note how far the grievances referred to have been removed and what are the prospects of promotion for any officer now entering the Department. I have before me the gradation list of the Department and I have scored against each man's name the date on which he will be compulsorily retired from the service, as experience has shown that no officer leaves the Department until he is forced to. This, fact speaks highly for the popularity of the Department, but it might mean that officers so badly paid as are its members cannot afford to retire so soon as their wiser contemporaries who have stuck to their regiments. With this list before me, I will now trace the future prospects of any young officer of about five years' service who has decided to enter on a political career. At the outset, as an acting 4th grade assistant political agent, he will draw Rs. 450 a month, or little more than he would do in his regiment. In four years, or nine years' total service he will be a third grade assistant political agent on Rs. 500; in his regiment he would be getting at least that and perhaps Rs. 575. Nine years later, when he is a Major, he will be a 2nd grade assistant political agent on Rs. 600! (a rise of Rs. 100 in 9 years!) In his regiment he would be getting at least Rs. 910. Eight years later when he is a Lieutenant-Colonel, he will be a 4th grade political agent on Rs. 1,000; in his regiment he would be gettting Rs. 1,427 and for the two or three years previous to that Rs. 1,242. Finally, he cannot hope, unless plague carries off all his seniors, to be a 2nd grade political agent on Rs. 1,500, until he has 28 years' service, and by that time judging by the analogous case of Kathiawar, he will probably find the first five appointments in the Department are reserved for his far abler and more intellectual (at any rate on the Bombay side) Civilian juniors of 10 or 12 years' service, to one of whom he will probably be appointed assistant. The astonishing thing is that any officers have been found willing to enter a Department with such prospects. Perhaps, it may be, however, that it is only of late years that these have become so bad; one thing at any rate is certain so long as they remain in their present state the recruiting for the Department, once regimental officers realise the position, will be confined to those whom no commanding officer would willingly keep in his regiment—a state of things not calculated to increase the efficiency of the Bombay Political Department.

CUTCH STATE AFFAIRS.

THE Cutchi inhabitants of Bombay recently forwarded a petition to H. H. the Rao of Cutch in reference to certain matters affecting the administration of the State. The following is the reply of the Acting Dewan to the memorial:—

Referring to their petition, dated the 3rd November last, the petitioners are informed by direction of his Highness the Rao that the Darbar have already taken steps to secure the services of a competent officer to fill the post of the head of the Police Department and that while, they are entirely unable to accept the sweeping assertions and unjustifiable allegations contained in the petition in reference to the officers holding high and responsible positions in the State, steps had also been taken to raise the efficiency of the courts and with this view certain appointments of duly qualified persons have been made in the Judicial Department. As to the various other matters alluded to, such as the construction of irrigation works, railways, etc., it might be mentioned that matters of this kind continue to receive the attention of the Darbar, having regard to the finances of the State as well as the requirements of the country.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th October 1902.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School—At 5 p.m. today (Monday the 27th instant, and Wednesday the 29th instant.
(2) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 28th instant, and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 30th instant.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
(4) Indo-British School.—At 4-30 p.m. on Mondays and at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E Cyclist Company:—No. 4678 Cyclist H. R. Vincent.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th October 1902.

1. Orderly Sergeant for the week:—
No 1 Co Sergt W S Cole next for duty Sergt C F Specer.
No 2 Co Sergt W Ewing next for duty Sergt G S Chard.
2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Co Town Hall Compound.
To-morrow Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. Gun and Squad Drill.
No 2 Co Nesbit Lane Head Quarters.
To-morrow Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. Gun and Squad Drill.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS CORONATION FETE FUND.

THE following donations have been received:—

	Rs.
A. C. O.	3
Mr. L. Colonello.	5
Mr. S. Sallegro.	5
I. E. K.	6
Amounts of Rs. 2 and under...... ...	6
Amount previously acknowledged ...	187
Total ... Rs.	212

JEWELS, apparently, are no drug in the market, and diamonds are apparently "booming," which will account for the large item of income tax said to be due from De Beers. An important assemblage of jewels was dispersed under the hammer at Debenham, Storr and Sons' rooms in Covent Garden the other week. Amongst the more important lots were 12 brilliants, sold for £323; another parcel £100; a brilliant brooch, £190; a brilliant and turquoise brooch, £96; a flower brooch, £92; an anchor brooch, £63; a pair of single stone brilliant earrings, £185; a pair of ditto, £63; a single stone brilliant ring, £123; others, £74, £72, £65, and £62; a diamond necklace, £155; a brilliant, ruby, and pearl bracelet, £90; a diamond and emerald bracelet, £75; a turquoise and brilliant necklace, £84. The total of the sale exceeded £5,000.

MR. BRODRICK ON THE ARMY.

SIR M. HICKS BEACH'S CRITICISM.

MR. BRODRICK, Secretary for War, replied on 3rd October at Farnham to Sir Michael Hicks Beach's attack on the administration of the War Office. In the course of his speech he said:—

He noticed that the department to which he belonged had recently been made the subject of some criticism by Sir Michael Hicks Beach. This right hon. gentleman had told them that the War Office was in need of drastic reform, while speaking very kindly of the Minister's efforts, which he had excepted from the general censure which he had thrown upon the department. He could not make any complaint if Sir Michael Hicks Beach and he did not happen to see eye to eye in this matter. Sir Michael during his period of office at the Treasury had to pay the piper while the Secretary for War had to some extent to call the tune. (Laughter.) That was a division of labour of which he would not complain, but it was more likely to lead to asperity in Sir Michael's pronouncements than in his; and therefore he felt that one ought to make allowances for the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. The business of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to reduce the national expenditure; but, unfortunately, Sir Michael had to provide for a larger sum for national expenditure than anybody had had to do within a similar period since the days of the great war against Napoleon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach had appealed to the authority of Lord Beaconsfield, of whose Cabinet he and Lord Salisbury were the only surviving members now in public life. Lord Beaconsfield was, said Sir Michael, one of those who declared that he would never accept the policy of allowing the military expenditure of this country to be unfettered and uncontrolled. He quite agreed that it ought not to be unfettered and uncontrolled; but he did not think we ought to compare the British Empire as it was under Lord Beaconsfield with the British Empire as it is now. He was quite certain that Lord Beaconsfield was the last Minister who would have attempted to run the British Empire on the cheap; and he could say this with all truth—for the time was past when it would be an indiscretion to say it—that Lord Beaconsfield, like Sir M. Hicks Beach, had never had the advantage of studying the question of national defence as Minister for either the Army or the Navy, and that if he had done so he was convinced that Lord Beaconsfield would never have allowed the nation to fall into the condition of unpreparedness, both in the Army and Navy, in which this country was in the sixties and seventies. He did not know that there ever was a period in the history of this country as compared with foreign nations when our preparations for national defence were so much behindhand as they were when Lord Beaconsfield was in office. We were then very short of men. He did not think we could have mobilised 50,000 men within less than six months. We were then very short of horses and of supplies, and our barracks had fallen into a very backward condition. If he were asked to put relatively the Army in the same position now as it was in the days of Lord Beaconsfield he would resign office to-morrow. (Cheers.) He therefore could not quite follow his late colleague in his comparison of the present with Lord Beaconsfield's time.

THE ARMY AND OUTSIDE INFLUENCES.

But Sir Michael had made some other remarks which, if they were not contradicted, might give rise to misapprehension. He had told the country that the Army would never be efficient until we removed all those outside influences which now interfered with the management of the office, and with the selection for appointments and promotions—interferences which would never be tolerated in any other well organised department of the Civil Service. He said the statement that the War Office was subject to outside influence was an unfortunate statement. It was perfectly true that everybody in this country thought he knew something about the Army, and was willing to proffer advice to the Commander-in-Chief. All the newspapers did so, and most people in private also. We did not do so about the Navy, for we all professed to be ignorant about naval matters. But, when he looked at the present state of affairs, he asked what officer was there prominent at the War Office who could be said to owe his promotion to any social or outside influence. It was not too much to say that all the higher officers at the War Office had been the architects of their own fortunes. Many had gained their step as the result of their services in the field, from Lord Roberts downwards. He could not call to mind one single officer now serving among the first 10 or 12 of the War Office who had not gained his position by field service; and he could answer for this regarding the new Army Corps which, with the Commander-in-Chief, he had been able to induce Parliament to establish that in the appointments made to them, including those made the other day at Aldershot, they had had not only the counsel of the Commander-in-Chief, but, owing to the excellent understanding which exists between him and Lord Kitchener, they had enjoyed the joint authority of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener as to the advisability of appointing each particular man to the office he had got. (Cheers.) In these circumstances, he was a little inclined to resent the suggestion that outside influence, or any influence, except that of the highest military authorities, had had anything to do with such appointments.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

PRIVACY TO BE OBSERVED.

THE Royal Commission appointed "to inquire into the military preparations for the war in South Africa, and into the supply of men, ammunition, equipment, and transport by sea and land in connection with the campaign, and into the military operations up to the occupation of Pretoria, and to report thereon," held its first sitting on Oct. 7th at St. Stephen's House, Westminster, where its business occupied nearly three hours and a half.

All the Commissioners were present—the Earl of Elgin (chairman), Viscount Esher, the Right Hon. Sir G. Dashwood Taubman-Goldie, Field-Marshal Sir Henry W. Norman, Admiral Sir J. Ommanney Hopkins, Sir John Edge, and Sir John Jackson.

At the close of the sitting Mr. Bernard Holland the secretary, made the following communication to the Press:

The Commission met to-day, and discussed the future course of their procedure, and considered the question as to whether the proceedings, when evidence was taken, should be open to the Press. The Commission determined that the Press shall not be admitted to the examination of witnesses, but that after each sitting at which witnesses have been examined a short communication shall be made by the secretary to the Press.

The secretary added that at present it was intended that the Commission should, if possible, meet each Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. As to the future course of procedure, it was subject to alteration, and therefore he preferred to make no statement on this point.

The Commission sat again on Oct. 8th, when all the members were present. At the close of the sitting it was announced that Lieut-Gen. Sir W. Nicholson, K. C. B., Director-General of Mobilisation and Military Intelligence, attended the Commission and put in papers supplied by the different military branches of the War Office. He supplied also a list of official witnesses whom it is proposed to call to explain and support the papers. He gave evidence as to the constitution of the War Office as reorganised under recent orders. The next meeting of the Commission will be held on Oct. 14th, when evidence will be given by Lord Kitchener previously to his departure for India. Further evidence will be given by Sir W. Nicholson, specially relating to the Intelligence Department, on the same occasion. This will be followed by evidence from other departments.

AFTER the manner of the great Jingle, a correspondent "Viator," writing to the "Standard" on the much-vexed question of the motor-car, thus describes an accident which happened on a bye-road in South Notts:—"Two gentlemen in dog-cart, motor-car comes along, driver refuses to stop, horse jumps into four-foot dyke by side of the road, carriage and occupants badly smashed; latest news, consultation of three doctors over one of the gentlemen." This reminds us of a sermon by a very young preacher who was endeavouring to illustrate the recurring genesis of life out of decay. "A man dies: a flower grows upon his grave: a bird pecks the flower: a man shoots the bird, and eats it himself or gives it to some other man to eat."

MRS. BOYD, in "Harper's Magazine," tells a story of a time when she and her husband were staying with Bret Harte at Leamington, where there came to the same hotel a typical party of provincials from the United States. One morning soon after their arrival Bret Harte, who had been smoking an after-breakfast cigar on the lawn, re-entered his friends' sitting-room laughing. Seeing him alone, the leader of the American party had, it appears, introduced himself, speaking on behalf of his fellow-tourists of the pleasure it had given them to see their celebrated countryman. He concluded a warm eulogy of Bret Harte's stories—all of which he said were in his library in the States—by saying, "And now, Mr. Clemens—I suppose I may call you Mr. Clemens?" "By all means if you wish to, Bret Harte replied, with what gravity he could command. "But—my name is Bret Harte! It is a not uncommon thing for the Briton to confuse Bret Harte with Mark Twain, but the mistake was strange in an American."

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Nonconformist campaign against the Education Bill proceeds with increasing vivacity and rancour.

The "Eastern Morning News" published on Oct. 4 a letter from Mr. Balfour replying to the Hull Primitive Methodist Council, in the course of which the Premier said:—

You do me the justice of believing that the object of the Government in introducing the Education Bill is an educational object, and that the last thing that we desire is to do the smallest injustice to any section of the community, still less to inflict what you describe as a cruel and insufferable wrong. I, at the same time, am quite prepared to recognise that in so describing it you sincerely believe in the truth of your contention. Now when two people, both honestly desirous of arriving at the truth, differ thus fundamentally upon a subject which ought not to be very recondite or remote from ordinary comprehension, there must surely be a serious misunderstanding somewhere. I pretend, I need hardly say, to no infallibility in the matter, but I have given a great deal of very earnest thought to the subject, and have argued it at great length and on many occasions, both in public and private. I would ask you not to dismiss altogether the idea that after all I may possibly be right, and that the measure to which you object, while carrying out a much needed reform in national education, does not carry with it the injurious consequences which you seem to suppose.

Lord Rosebery, having been written to with regard to the statement made by Mr. Ivor Guest, M.P., at Plymouth (to the effect that he had declared himself in favour of the Education Bill, and admitted it was a good educational measure), has sent the following reply:—

Dalmeny House, Edinburgh, Oct. 7, 1902.

Sir,—I am desired by Lord Rosebery to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and to say there is no foundation for the statement to which you refer. His speech at Leeds should be sufficient to contradict any such idea.—Yours faithfully, N. Waterfield.

A manifesto, signed by the secretaries of the National Free Church Council, the Trade Union Congress, and the National Education Association, is being issued to municipal electors. It says that the Government are pressing an Education Bill through Parliament without any mandate from the constituencies, but a large section of the registered electors will be able to express their opinion upon it in a constitutional manner at the approaching municipal elections. After pointing out that the Bill gives the municipal councils the duty of submitting to the Board of Education schemes for the constitution of statutory committees to take the place of existing education authorities, and that if it becomes law proposals of vast and permanent interest may be adopted before the municipal electors are again consulted, the manifesto urges that a clear expression of opinion by the municipal electors during the first week of November will be in ample time to secure the amendment, withdrawal, or defeat of the Bill; it inflicts a gross injustice on Nonconformists, on women, on parents, and on ratepayers, and creates many serious hindrances to the progressive development of popular education.

Sir H. Fowler, M.P., addressing a meeting of his constituents at Wolverhampton devoted his remarks chiefly to the Education Bill. He maintained that the initial mistake of the Government was in attempting to treat all schools alike. They proposed to abolish all School Boards alike—the successes as well as the failures. Most of the School Boards had been doing the work better than the councils could do it. The entire cost of the education given was to be provided out of public funds, and yet the public were to elect only one-third of the managers. This was unfair in itself, and especially objectionable as a violation of the fundamental principle of our Constitution, that the voting of public money must always be accompanied by public control. While he did not consider it practical politics to assume that denominational schools could be destroyed, except at such a cost as the taxpayers of this country would not accept, he held that the Church of England need not hesitate to trust the people, and he would never consent to be a party to providing the entire maintenance of schools out of public funds, where a body not responsible to the public was to have control of the expenditure. The present Parliament had no moral authority to destroy the great compact of 1870 and erect a new system of education at enormous cost without the definite approval of the electorate.

Cardinal Vaughan has addressed to the Irish Party a letter strongly urging them to support the Education Bill and asserting that the battle about to be fought out in Parliament is not merely for Christian liberty, but for Christianity itself.

Lord Cranborne met at Rochester the members of the local Free Church Council, who stated their objections to the Education Bill. In reply his lordship contended that if there was to be religion at all in the schools, it must be a choice of religions. With regard to the question of taxation and representation he urged that the control of the Board of Education and of the Education authority would be absolute so far as secular education was concerned. He justified the two-thirds majority of managers given to denominational schools by the Bill, as being necessary to secure the continuance of the denominational character of the schools.

At a meeting of the general committee of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, held on Oct. 6 at the Memorial Hall, it was reported that the committee had decided to receive for enrolment the names and addresses of those who, in the event of the Education Bill becoming law, should feel themselves unable to pay the rate to be levied under it. A manifesto was adopted protesting against the Bill because it reversed the policy of the Act of 1870, which made the education of children the care of the State, and proposes to hand it over in great [illegible] and for ever to religious denominations. After setting forth other grounds of protest the manifesto appeals to the Government to withdraw the Bill. It was decided to urge the local councils to make the Bill the test question at the municipal elections wherever possible.

At Rochester, the members of the Rochester and Chatham Free Church Council met Viscount Cranborne to explain their objections to the Education Bill. In reply, his Lordship said he felt he could not altogether deplore the bitterness which the discussion of the Bill had engendered, because it was a sign that the people were passionately concerned about the religious instruction of their children. The existence of bitterness proved that they realised that the religious training of the young was more important than any other form of education. Most of those present appeared to be in favour of teaching religion. Well, what what religion? (A voice: "The Bible without note or comment.") He contended that it was not a matter for a Church, not a matter for a priest not a matter for a Nonconformist minister, but it was the right of every parent to decide how his child should be educated. He had been asked whether he would allow Nonconformist ministers to give religious instruction in what were called Church school to the children of Nonconformists and he replied, certainly. He admitted there was a difficulty in single school districts but the difficulty did not justify them in denying the majority the religious teaching they desired. The minority were safeguarded by the conscience clause and there was a distinct provision in the Bill that a large minority in a district might go to the education authority and demand to have a school erected for them at the public expense. The Government were anxious to make every mitigation they could of the difficulties felt by Nonconformists, but in doing so they had to be careful not to inflict a greater injustice on the other side.

Lord George Hamilton has sent the following reply to a Dissenting minister in his constituency:—

Deal Castle, Oct. 4.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 30th ultimo. I asked you to read the Education Bill and then to point out to me anything in it which would justify you and your congregation in arriving at the conclusions you sent me in a petition. In reply you refer me not to the proposals of the Bill but to a pamphlet by Dr. Clifford. That gentleman is well known as one holding extreme sectarian and political opinions. He has written a series of letters upon the Education Bill most extravagant and misleading in their statement of fact and inference. Yet on the "ipse dixit" of this well known partisan without knowledge of or reference to the terms or proposals of our educational scheme, you induce your congregation to embody in a petition everyone of his biased conclusions. The petition purports to be a protest against the undue exercise of clerical influence. National education is too serious a subject to be thus treated. If you with obtain a copy of the Government Education Bill, and then analyse and compare its proposals with the system at present in force, I shall be only too glad to listen to any comments or suggestions you may wish to make on our attempts to establish for the first time a complete system of popularly controlled national education.—Believe me, yours truly,

George Hamilton.

A largely attended meeting of Churchmen in the diocese of Chester was held on Oct. 7 to consider the Education Bill. Messages of approval of the measure were sent by Mr. Bromley Davenport, M.P., Sir Horatio Lloyd, Lord Newton, Col. Dixon and others. The Bishop of Chester, who presided, described the Bill as, on the whole, an eminently just compromise. A resolution was adopted by the meeting, on the motion of Earl Egerton of Tatton, seconded by Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, M.P., in which the meeting expressed the conviction that "in the best interests both of elementary and secondary schools it would be lamentable if the present opportunity of settling the education question were thrown away." It was further urged that "the Bill so far as it has already passed through Committee should be resolutely adhered to, and that the main provisions of the residue of the Bill should be adopted without material alteration, this meeting believing that the measure is eminently just in its careful regard for every interest affected."

Addressing a Conservative demonstration in Edinburgh on Oct. 7 Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., devoted himself chiefly to a defence of the Education Bill, which, he said, had been a field of misrepresentation, outrageous even in political discussion. Probably there had seldom been a political controversy about which false statements had been made with so much apparent unconsciousness of their intrinsic falsehood. The Free Church Council of England had advanced statements which were not merely untrue, but which approached very closely to being a direct contradiction of the truth. He contended that the Bill did not reverse the settlement of 1870, and said that its only weak point was that in a number of districts parents had no choice of a school to which to send their children. They were told that the Bill had brought together the Radical Party, but he believed the boasted reunion to be very superficial in its character.

Two Scottish Presbytery meetings were held on Oct. 7 to confer on the Education Bill. At the Falkirk and Linlithgow United Free Presbytery, the Rev. James Aitchison, the Moderator, opened the discussion. He denounced the Bill as a most infamous one. In England, he said, whereas Board schools had exhibited increasing efficiency, the Voluntary schools were for ever lagging behind. Many of the Anglican clergy were connected with secret Romanising societies. He could not understand a Scotchman uttering a word on behalf of the Bill. After some other members had expressed themselves in similar terms, the presbytery adopted a resolution condemning the Bill. At a meeting of the Irvin and Kilmarnock United Free Presbytery, Dr. Whitelaw submitted a resolution declaring that the Bill was a violation of political equity, an invasion of the rights of conscience, a re-imposition of religious tests, and a hindrance to education. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and it was agreed to send copies to the Prime Minister and the Ayrshire member of Parliament.

Speaking at the meeting of the English Church Union at Northampton, Mr. Athelstan Riley said that the violent outburst of feeling against the Education Bill was due to the action of those who had been always determined to maintain denominational teachings for the nation. Churchmen could never accept the undenominational system, for under it they had no guarantee as to the interpretation which would be put upon the Bible. If the Government dropped the Bill or did not resign upon the Bill, the Education Question would be postponed until the Liberal Government took it up. They were between the devil and the deep sea. The best thing they could do was to support the Bill on certain conditions. They should support the Bill on the condition that the proportion of management was maintained. If the Government altered that proportion, Churchmen ought, as far as possible, to close their schools. (Cheers.)

At the assembly of the Baptist Union at Birmingham, on Oct. 8, a resolution condemning the Education Bill on the ground that its main purpose is the clericalising of education and declaring the solemn determination of the assembly not to submit to it if it becomes law, was carried, amendments to the declaration of resistance being rejected by large majorities.

Resolutions condemnatory of the Bill were carried on Oct. 8 by the Railway Servants' Congress and the Shoreditch Borough Council.

At a meeting of the West Riding County Council at Wakefield, a resolution affirming that it was impossible for the county authority in the West Riding to exercise effective control over the elementary schools and urging the withdrawal of Part 3 of the Bill was carried by a large majority.

THE COAL STRIKE IN AMERICA.

CONFERENCE FAILS.

STRONG APPEAL BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

All those invited by President Roosevelt to confer with him, with a view to the settlement of the coal strike, were present at the temporary White House on Friday, with the exception of Mr. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, who sent in his place Mr. Wilcox, Vice President and General Counsel of the Road; and Mr. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was unable to attend. Mr. Knox, Attorney General, and Mr. Wright, Commissioner of Labour, were with President Roosevelt, who sat in a large invalid chair, his injured leg being extended at full length on a cushion.

The President greeted the guests most cordially as they arrived, and when all were assembled he read out a statement he had prepared. He said he wished to call their attention to the fact that there were three parties affected by the present situation—the operators, the miners, and the general public. It was for the general public that he spoke. He disclaimed any right or duty to intervene in this way upon any legal grounds or on the basis of any official relation which he bore to the situation, but the urgency and the terrible national catastrophe impending over a large portion of the people in the shape of a winter fuel famine impelled him to believe that his duty required him to use whatever influence he personally could to end a situation which had become intolerable.

They were now, the President continued, upon the threshold of winter with an already existing coal famine. The future terrors which they could hardly appreciate and the evil possibilities were so far-reaching and appalling, that it seemed to him that his hearers were not only justified in sinking, but were required to sink for the time being, any tenacity regarding their respective claims in the matter at issue. The situation imperatively required them to meet on the common plane of the necessities of the public. The President added, in conclusion:

"With all the earnestness that is in me I ask that there shall be an immediate resumption of operations in the mines in some such way as without unnecessary delay will meet the crying needs of the people. I do not invite discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations, and makes individual sacrifices for the general good."

AN OFFER REFUSED.

When he had finished reading the statement Mr. Roosevelt added that he did not expect either party to be ready to submit propositions then, but he asked his hearers to consider what he had said, and to return to the White House at three o'clock in the afternoon, when he hoped some propositions might be presented furnishing a basis for an adjustment.

Those present then left and met again in the afternoon. At the close of the conference it became known that no settlement had been arrived at and no further conference is contemplated. Reuter's correspondent says that Mr. Mitchell offered to refer the settlement of the dispute to a committee appointed by the President, but the operators vehemently disapproved of this course, and said they would not listen to any proposition of any character emanating from Mr. Mitchell. They said, however, that any individual miner in any of the mining camps having a grievance against the operator of that particular mine might submit it to the judge of the District Court of that district, and they would abide by the result. They would not, however, recognise Mr. Mitchell or the Miners' Union in the matter. During the conference a number of operators present mildly criticised the Administration for not sending troops to the coal region to protect the non-unionist miners, and said they had no proposal to make beyond the suggestion to refer grievances to the arbitration of the district courts. No concessions offered by either party were accepted by the other.

SOLDIERS CALLED OUT.

New York, October 7.—The entire National Guard of Pennsylvania has been ordered on duty in the strike region.

Governor Stone, in issuing the order, says:—"Mob-law reigns in certain portions of the counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill, Carbon, Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Northumberland, and Columbia, men who desire to work being beaten and driven off and their families threatened. Trains are delayed and stoned and rails turn up, and the situation is daily becoming more serious. The troops called out are to protect all those wishing to work and their families. They are also to protect trains and property, and to arrest all persons making use of violence or intimidation."—Reuter.

New York, Tuesday.—Mr. Mitchell, the men's leader, conferred yesterday at Philadelphia with Mr. Carroll Wright, the Commissioner for Labour. He refused to speak upon the nature of the conference. All he says is there will be no sudden end to the strike.

General Gobin, the Chief of the Pennsylvania Militia, is having an interview to-day with Governor Stone. He it is declared, intends to call out the entire State Militia, numbering 10,000 men. This action is bitterly resented by the strikers, and Mr. Mitchell has called protest meetings in all the mining towns for Wednesday, when resolutions will be passed objecting to the Governor's action.

The lack of coal is being more severely felt every day. In many sections the mills are closed, and the shutting down of other factories is indicated within a short time.

The discharge of so many workers further adds to the difficulty and danger of the situation.—Central News.

EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE.

New York, Tuesday Oct. 6.—Mr Mitchell, President of the Miners' Union, returned to Wilkesbarre last night. He said that he had met Mr. Wright, Commissioner of the Department of Labour, but refused to discuss his recent conferences.

After conferring with the district presidents of the Union Mr. Mitchell issued a notice for publication in the Press calling for mass meetings of the strikers in the various mining towns to-morrow and also advising that the services of the Union should be tendered for the preservation of order.—Reuter.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

Writing on Oct. 3, the Rome correspondent of the "Times" says:—

The irritation manifested in England at the reported intention of the German Emperor to receive the Boer Generals is attracting the anxious attention of Italian diplomatists and statesmen. Continental statesmanship has been much exercised during the past three years by the position arising out of the concentration of British attention on the Boer war, and the hope has been very generally entertained that the conclusion of peace would herald the return of a more normal international situation. The realisation of this hope has been endangered by the recrudescence of Anglo-German animosity, which is regarded as the more serious in that the hands of England are now free, and that the iron of resentment against Germany seems to have entered more deeply than before into the soul of the British nation. I have recently had repeated opportunities of observing the existence of this anxiety in the minds of several Italian statesmen whose names and views carry weight all over the Continent. Without entering into the merits of the present controversy, they consider the results achieved by England through the conclusion of peace too considerable to be jeopardised by indulgence in probably justifiable but possibly impolitic sensitiveness on what they regard as minor points.

The "Giornale d'Italia," in an anonymous contribution from an evidently authoritative pen, gives prominence to these views. The effect of the accentuation of English hostility towards Germany, says the writer, must inevitably be to force Germany to think of defence and to promote that continental league against Anglo-Saxon imperialism which hitherto merely has been the dream of Utopian Anglophobes. The cause of peace would be menaced, and England exposed to serious danger, since her marvellous influence on continental affairs would wane, could she not count upon the support of one or more of the continental Powers. In the event of a serious anti-British rapprochement between the Dual and Triple Alliances, England would be unable to count either upon Austria or Italy. Italy would be exposed to serious danger in either case, but if forced to choose between hostility to England and hostility to the continental empires she could not side with the former. It is the duty of English and German statesmen, concludes the writer, to resist the pressure of the public feeling of their respective peoples, lest prolonged animosity should create an intolerable situation. Italy can do little more than point out the danger.

Although these considerations may seem to minimise the prolonged and wanton provocation to which British patriotic sentiment has been exposed by Germany, English readers must remember that they emanate from spheres not only authoritative and perspicacious, but sincerely Anglophil.

PAN-GERMANISM IN HUNGARY.

The "Politische correspondenz" of Oct. 3 published an important communication the significance of which, appearing as it does in an organ of such high standing and so closely associated with the official world, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" scarcely requires pointing out. It runs thus:—

Certain newspapers in the German Empire still continue to represent the conviction of the German Hungarian journalists in South Hungary in virtue of the Press laws as affecting the cause of the German people themselves (die Sache des Deutschtums). In reply to those journals it must be frankly stated that the whole of that part of South Hungary is honeycombed by Pan-Germanic intrigue. Its German population is inundated with lampoons upon Hungary. These pamphlets have sown the seeds of dissension and hostility between two peaceful elements of the community in localities where for centuries past there has been no trace of ill feeling between the Magyars and the Germans. The expense of issuing these incendiary publications must be borne by somebody. One of the condemned journalists was convicted of receiving money from abroad. He cautiously avoided accounting to the jury for the origin and the employment of those funds. It must be assumed that the German newspapers are ignorant of these facts. In that case they pass judgment on matters of which they have no knowledge, or concerning which they have not taken the trouble to inquire. The Hungarian Government could not submit the proceedings at the trials, nor yet the sentences of the Court, to the tribunal of the Imperial German Press. All they could wish is that the Press of the German Empire would show in their judgment on the Hungarian Goverament and the Hungarian Judicature the same conscientiousness which the Hungarian juries themselves displayed towards the two condemned German Hungarian journalists.

There is reason to believe, adds the correspondent, that the Pan-Germanic agitation in Hungary has assumed proportions which give the authorities ground for concern. They seem determined, however, to deal promptly and efficaciously with its promoters, and it is precisely that which appears to excite the wrath of the German newspapers. It has betrayed them into showing the cloven hoof and furnishing the world with striking evidence that the Pan-Germanic movement is, after all, nothing else than the precursor of a German national policy of expansion. That policy is not improbably destined to receive official sanction whenever the pioneer work has been completed and the general situation is favourable. Indeed, the present phase of the Pan-Germanic agitation and the attitude observed towards it by the German official world recall in some respects the great movement for unification which formed the broad popular basis of Bismarck's labours, but which was openly discountenanced by that astute statesman up to the moment when he was ready to strike the decisive blows whereby German unity was finally realised.

In a further communication, dated Oct. 7, the same correspondent says:—

The Shipka fetes have given rise to a passage-at-arms between a leading Pan-Germanic organ and an influential Austrian Slav journal that must be regarded as one more symptom of that approaching trial of strength between Teuton and Slav which all competent observers in this part of Europe look upon as a danger for the future peace of the world. The conclusion that has forced itself upon me after many years experience and exceptional opportunities of acquiring knowledge on the subject is that Pan-Germanism is a far greater peril for the non-German and non-Slav States than is Pan Slavism. It must be remembered that the Panslavist propaganda is confined to those European countries where the population, or a portion of it, belongs to the Slav race. It is consequently limited to a comparatively small portion of Europe. Pan Germanism, on the other hand, reaches to the most remote quarters of the earth wherever two or three Germans are gathered together, while in Europe it is a permanent, aggressive and absorbing factor. It has already compelled those States outside the German Empire where a portion of the population is of German nationality or Teutonic extraction to keep vigilantly on the defensive. Neither Great Britain, the United States, nor South America, and still less Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium, or Switzerland can afford to disregard the rising tide of Pan-Germanism, which we now know from the leading organs of the German Press is no longer confined to a coterie of extremists.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Constantinople, Oct 2 (Reuter).—The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch of Russia arrived here to-day on board the Russian battleship "Georgei Pobiedonosets, which cast anchor at Boyukdere, at the entrance to the Bosphorus. The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs met the vessel on board the despatch boat Izzedin, and welcomed the Grand Duke on behalf of the Sultan.

Oct. 3.—The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch was present to-day at the ceremony of the Selamlik accompanied by the Russian Ambassador, M. Zinovieff, the staff of the Russian Embassy and Consulate, and the officers of the Russian warship "Georgei Pobiedonosets." After the ceremony a review was held, in which about 3,000 troops of different arms took part. The Sultan subsequently received the Grand Duke and M. Zinovieff in private audience.

Oct. 4.—The audience which the Grand Duke Nicholas and M. Zinovieff, the Russian Ambassador, had of the Sultan yesterday lasted an hour. The conversation, among other matters, touched upon the Macedonian question, and the Grand Duke assured his Majesty of Russia's pacific sentiments and her friendly wishes for the maintenance of order.

Oct. 5.—This morning the Grand Duke was received in farewell audience by the Sultan, after which his Imperial Highness embarked on board the Georgei Pobiedonosets with the same ceremonial as was observed upon his arrival. The Grand Duke was accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs as far as the entrance to the Bosphorus. At one o'clock in the afternoon the Grand Duke left for Livadia.

THE BALKAN STATES.

Salonika, Oct. 2 (Reuter).—The villagers in the Karajova district to the north of Vodena, who recently fled to the hills, were invited by the Turkish authorities to send a deputation to arrange for their peaceful return to their homes. Ten persons were sent, including a priest, a schoolmaster, and a doctor; but they were immediately seized and detained as prisoners by the Turks. An Imperial Irade has been issued declaring all the fugitives to be outlaws. A large military force is endeavouring to surround them.

Sofia, Oct. 3.—The "Reformer," the organ of the Macedonian Central Committee, publishes an appeal signed by Col. Jankoff, the leader of the Macedonian insurrection, addressed to the Macedonian population. Col. Jankoff announces the proclamation of an insurrection, and invites all to take up arms for the liberty of their country. He points out that all other Balkan States have won their liberty by fire and blood, but, at the same time urges that the peaceful Mussulmans must be treated with consideration.

Oct. 6.—Count Ignatieff was entertained at dinner yesterday by Dr. Daneff, the Premier, and this evening a banquet in his honour will be given at the Palace. Count Ignatieff has been the object of a great ovation on the part of the Macedonians. Replying to a Macedonian deputation which waited upon him, the Count said that he had been in favour of the liberation of Macedonia, but that the realisation of this wish had been prevented by the enemies of the Bulgarians at the Berlin Congress. He hoped, however, that their common aspirations would one day be fulfilled if the Bulgarians resolutely persevered in their endeavours to attain this end. Count Ignatieff spoke in similar terms to an assemblage which he addressed from the balcony of the Russian Diplomatic Agency.

Constantinople, Oct. 6 (Reuter).—The "Novivek," the organ of the Stambuloff Party, commenting on the Russo-Bulgarian demonstrations in the Shipka Pass, says that they will not change Russia's policy, which is hostile to Macedonian progress. The journal adds:—"Russia will continue to favour the enemies of the Bulgarians because she does not desire the creation of a powerful, independent State at the gates of Constantinople."

KING'S WELCOME TO THE GUARDS.

CEREMONY AT WINDSOR.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT PRESENTS MEDALS.

The Scots and Coldstream Guards returned from South Africa on Oct. 6. The Winifredian came into dock at Southampton in the afternoon amidst the cheers of assembled friends and relatives of those on board. She brought home 20 officers and 626 men of the 1st Coldstream Guards; 18 officers and 659 men of the 1st Scots Guards; 18 officers and 546 men of the 1st Oxford Light Infantry, and a few details. The troops, who looked well, enthusiastically acknowledged the cheers from the quay. A large number of Staff officers assembled at Farnborough station in the afternoon to greet the 1st Coldstream Guards. The special train conveying the 1st Scots Guards to Windsor passed through, and the men were loudly cheered. The Coldstreams arrived by special train at 5-30, and received an enthusiastic welcome. Amongst those on the platform were Major-General Paget Commanding 1st Division 1st Army Corps, of which the Guards are to form a part; Lord William Seymour and Lord Pirbright. The station yard was filled with carriages and motor-cars, which had brought friends of the returning Guardsmen from town. As the Coldstreams detrained they presented a very fine appearance, hardy and fit. Headed by their own bands, they proceeded to Oudenarde Barracks, North Camp, which had been prepared for their reception.

A HEARTY WELCOME TO THE SCOTS GUARDS.

A brilliant reception awaited the Scots Guards on reaching Windsor. The men detrained and lined up on the platform. A few minutes later they marched out of the station, their appearance being greeted with vociferous cheering. The troops, who wore their khaki uniform and slouch hats, looked fit and well. Their steady marching and magnificent bearing evoked general admiration. On arriving at the barracks the battalion paraded in quarter column, and received their colours from Lieut. the Hon. Trefusis and Lieut. Kemble, who had brought them from London.

MEDALS FOR THE SCOTS GUARDS.

At Victoria Barracks, Windsor, on Monday Oct. 6, the Duke of Connaught inspected the 1st Scots Guards and presented them with their South African medals. The Duke was accompanied by General Trotter, Colonel Fludyer, and several Staff officers, and was received by Colonel Harbord, the Commandant of the Battalion. As His Royal Highness entered the Barracks at eleven o'clock he was received with a Royal salute, the band meanwhile playing the National Anthem. Despite the gloomy weather the proceedings were witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. The men who were attired in their service uniforms, presented a splendid spectacle and looked in the best of health. Their movements were carried out with wonderful precision. His Royal Highness separately inspected each company, which were drawn up in open order. At the close of the inspection the Duke addressed the men. He said he regretted it was too late and too dark on Saturday night to say the few words of welcome he wished to have made. He would like to repeat that morning how glad he was to see them back after their three year's service. During that time he knew how well they had maintained the credit of the Scots Guards and the Brigade of Guards. They had taken part, under Lord Methuen, in the battles of Graspan, Belmont, and Magersfontein, whilst companies of the battalion took an important part in the battle of Paardeburg, and a leading part in the advance on and capture of Johannesburg and Pretoria. Subsequently they went to the extreme east at Koomati Poort, where they took an important part in the capture of the railway and rolling stock. The forced marches which they had performed would ever stand out in the annals of the battalion, the Brigade of Guards, and the Army these last nineteen years. His heart filled with pride when he saw that battalion coming back from the rough work they had been called upon to do looking as smart as any battalion of the Brigade ever could. He was much struck on Saturday at the way they detrained, the rapidity and smartness of their movements, and yet the order and quietness with which it was done. In welcoming them back he did so with the greatest pleasure and pride.

Colonel Harbord in reply expressed the "respectful and grateful thanks" for the battalion. He spoke what was in the mind of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man, when he said that the pleasure of finding themselves at home once more among friends has been enhanced by the fact of the Duke's personal welcome.

On the initiative of Colonel Harbord, the battalion gave three ringing cheers for the Duke of Connaught, after which His Royal Highness proceeded to present the medals, first to the officers and then to the men, individually.

The ceremony over, the time-expired men and Reservists received civilian clothing and a sum of money on account of pay. The remainder, with the exception of 100, go on furlough immediately.

A PRIMITIVE LOAN SOCIETY.

A writer in "Capital" says: At a time like the present when the vast and expanding "Nidhi" system of Madras is attracting attention, and students of our agricultural and other problems are talking about the introduction of Agricultural Banks and Mutual Help Societies, it would be of interest to draw public attention to the useful and ingenious institution of "Kuris," peculiar, I believe, to the West Coast districts of the Madras Presidency, and to the native States of Cochin and Travancore which are so closely allied to Malabar in most repects.

The simplest form of Kuri is that of pooling certain fixed sums periodically and then balloting the pool. For instance, ten persons subscribe Rs. 10 each monthly. The first month's pool goes to the Manager or Kuri Moopan, as he is styled. Thereafter, the pool is handed to each subscriber in turn according to the fall of the lot. It is customary for each subscriber, when his turn comes, to pay a small commission to the Manager in return for the trouble of regularly collecting the pool and of also being responsible to each and every individual who invests his money in the fund. The commission as a rule does not exceed 4 pies in the rupee. The amount to pooled each month has to be paid up on a fixed date, and delay to meet the demand renders the defaulter liable to a fine. When the amount happens to be very large, each subscriber, on being paid up, is required to furnish proper security for the due fulfilment of his obligations until the final drawing. Custom is, however, more potent than law, and, invariably, every subscriber to a Kuri reckons it a great disgrace to be behind hand with his payments, especially after the pool has been balloted to him. There is also an unwritten law which justifies the Kuri Moopan in going to the house of a defaulting subscriber and "sitting at his door-step" until the debt has been satisfied. In such an event, the debtor is bound by custom to find the creditor in food and drink until the claim has been satisfied.

It will be seen that this form of Kuri, crude and primitive as it is, is calculated to promote saving, inasmuch as every subscriber obtains the use of a considerable sum in a lump and is able to invest it profitably. The system no doubt arose in the absence of savings and other banks, and it continues to be popular down to the present day. The Kuri is popular among all classes of the people. Labourers working together on farms or in factories start these pools among themselves and are thereby able to put something by out of their earnings. The women among the poorer classes stint themselves as much as possible and join in little Kuris with the intention of saving a little money wherewith to procure themselves the jewellery and finery which is so much sought after by the sex. The institution is altogether an excellent one, and helps many to keep out of the clutches of the usurious money-lender. As in most local mutual benefit institutions, its principal feature is "proximity," while it is altogether devoid of the elements of a lottery.

In consequence of the changed conditions on the frontier, the Government have decided that all transport employed with the Kohat-Kurram force, over and above normal regimental transport, shall be withdrawn as soon as the Kushalgarh-Kohat Thall Railway is in a position to carry stores, which will be about the 15th December.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOER GENERALS.

THE GENERALS AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

According to the "Birmingham Gazette," the Boer generals have communicated to Mr. Chamberlain an assurance that they are not responsible for, and do not sympathise with, the interpretation which has been put on their mission by the enemies of this country. They had no suspicion that their action would or could be interpreted as inimical to British opinion, their object being purely humane. Mr. Chamberlain, it seems, holds, nevertheless, that the mission was ill-advised, and calculated to alienate British sympathy from the Boers.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

After a deluge of confused and contradictory reports about the proposed reception of the German Emperor, an official communique to the 'North German Gazette' (Oct. 8) gives a clear statement of the Emperor's acts and intentions, in the following terms:—

It was asserted yesterday by a number of journals that the audience to be given to the Boer generals by his Majesty the Emperor was now definitively certain. In reply to this statement we are in a position to make the following announcement:—After it had come to the knowledge of his Majesty that the leaders of the former Boer army, Botha, De Wet, and Delarey, were coming to Berlin, imperial commands were given on Sept. 18 to inform the generals that his Majesty was prepared to receive them, provided that in Germany they abstained from every kind of anti-English agitation and would have themselves announced (anmelden) to his Majesty by the agency of the English Ambassador. Thereupon General De Wet declared for himself and his comrades that they agreed to the conditions under which a reception by his Majesty the German Emperor could take place.

According to an official despatch received from The Hague on Oct. 6, the generals have, nevertheless, meanwhile changed their minds; they now raise objections against applying for an audience and, on the contrary, they expect a summons from his Majesty the Emperor. In these circumstances the matter is decided and settled (erledigt) in a negative sense.

Such is the conclusion of an affair which at one time threatened to assume an awkward complexion.

On Oct. 5 the Berlin committee for the reception of the Boers issued a "manifesto" in which they state:—

On the 17th inst. at 8 P.M. the Boer Generals Botha, Delarey, and De Wet will address us at a great public meeting in the large hall of the Philharmonic.

Those who will speak to us are the men who in the darkest hour—when Joubert died and when Kruger went into exile, when the enemy penetrated to the heart of their country—organised that mighty resistance of which we were the admiring witnesses. They are Botha, who planned battles; Delarey, who won battles; and the South African Blucher—De Wet. In them the energy and the tenacity, the endurance and the bravery of their Low German nationality is embodied; and although final success was not vouchsafed them after their heroic struggle, although in order to save the future of their nationality, they had to conclude an unwelcome peace, their names are, nevertheless, inscribed for ever on the most splendid pages of history.

To-day the sword rests in the scabbard, labour has succeeded conflict; fresh life shall blossom from the ruins. It is not to invite to vengeance that Botha, De Wet, and Delarey come, but to seek assistance. Once more they will speak to us. But behind them invisible, irrefragable, and eternally just history will stand and lovingly will she bend over her sons and press the laurel wreath upon their brows.

The appeal is signed, among others, by Herr von Krocher, president of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies; Herr Liebermann von Sonnenberg, member of the German Reichstag; Count Mirbach, member of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet; Dr. Otto Arendt, member of the Reichstag and of the Prussian Chamber; Pastor Schowalter; Herr Johannes Trojan, editor of the "Kladderadatsch," the leading German comic paper; Herr Ernst von Wildenbrugh, the patriotic poet and dramatist; Professor Ende, president of the Academy of Arts; and by a great many more deputies and public men.

Berlin, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—There will be a Pan German celebration in honour of the Boer generals on the 18th inst., including a luncheon at the Kaiserhof Hotel. On the termination of the reception at the Philharmonic Hall young girls will crown the generals with laurel wreaths.

The German Women's Boer Fund now amounts to £900.

VISIT TO FRANCE.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Oct. 6—The Boer generals will, after all, go to Paris before their visit to Berlin, which has not been definitely fixed for Friday, the 17th inst. A sort of semi-official explanation is given of this decision by the Boer Reception Committee here, to the effect that the generals feel bound to give the preference to Paris, as President Kruger, on his arrival in Europe, first touched French soil and met with so hearty a reception on the part of the French population and also of President Loubet. The same correspondent says:—Both the "Temps" and the "Journal des Debats" devote their leading articles this evening to the subject of the coming visit of the Boer generals to Germany, and their subsequent tour of various European capitals. These two organs seem animated by the desire to prevent unseemly demonstrations when the generals come to France. The "Temps" says that their journey through Europe threatens to create grave misunderstandings and regretable complications. It is evident, the article proceeds, that it is the duty of those who profess and feel keen sympathy for the little Afrikandar people to place themselves in and adopt the standpoint taken up by Botha, De Wet, and Delarey and to carefully avoid everything which might compromise them or increase the difficulties of their brethren in South Africa. It would, the "Temps" thinks, be a singular way of showing attachment to the Boer cause to purchase the egotistical pleasure of a sterile and platonic anti-British demonstration at the expense of the essential interests of the new colonies of the United Kingdom.

The "Journal des Debats" fears that the reception of the generals in Berlin will give rise to further Anglo-German discussions, and it considers that it is worthy of note that the Transvaal war has caused more resentment between Great Britain and Germany than with the former and any other European nation. This resentment has been revived by the recent announcement of the intention of the Boer generals to visit Berlin, and the "Debats" writer fears that Botha, De Wet, and Delarey may have to bear the counter effect of the ill-humour which is certainly felt in England. M. Ebray adds:—"The generals are already being made to feel that their attitude is in opposition to the loyalty by which they are, for the future, bound towards England, and that as this loyalty is not observed by them, the Suzerain Power need not consider itself bound by the engagements which she has taken. Is is, therefore, to be hoped that the Germans will take this factor into account in the manner in which they will receive the representatives of the sister-nation."

We printed the other day a story which came from the Postal Congress, telling how a fine, easy-going old gentleman at St. Martin's-le-Grand hailed Mr. Austen Chamberlain as "Mr. Raikes." But there are Rip Van Winkles working anachronisms through the post, as well as those who do so comfortably ensconced within their zarebas of red tape. Of such was the gentleman who sent a postcard to the "Rev. Henry Edward Manning, Rector of Lavington and Graffham, Sussex." The card came—as might be expected—from a charity society; one of those fine old crusted institutions that start a subscription list some time back in the forties or fifties, and use its names and addresses ever afterwards. The appeal asked the "Rev. H. E. Manning" to subscribe towards a commemoration of the coronation of their Majesties the King and Queen, in some special way after the society's own heart. The Rev. Mr. Manning in question ceased to be rector of Lavington some fifty years ago, and became Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster—"Cardinal-Priest of the Holy Roman Church, of the title of St. Andrew and St. Gregory upon the Cœlian Hill."

Mr. George Lenthal Cheatle, C.B., F.R.C.S (the well-known surgeon of Harley-street, who was consulting surgeon to His Majesty's Forces in South Africa during the late war), has been married at the Chapel Royal Savoy, to Miss Clara Denman Jopp, daughter of Colonel Keith Jopp, R.E. The ceremony (in the unavoidable absence through illness of the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal) was performed by the Rev. John Pycock, Rector of Clifton (Beds). The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by six charmingly gowned bridesmaids, and the bridegroom was supported by his brother, Mr. Arthur H. Cheatle, F.R.C.S., who acted as groomsman. A reception was held at the Hotel Cecil, among the guests being Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir William and Lady Turner, Lady Harrison, Colonel Babtie, V.C., General Keogh, and Colonel Surtees. Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Cheatle afterwards left for Haslemere, Surrey, where they will spend their honeymoon. The presents were most numerous, and included gifts from nearly all the leading members of the medical profession.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It had already been found by the experiments of M. Fere that smoking tobacco has an exciting effect on muscular work, and recent experiments of which MM. Claparede and Isailovitch have given an account in the "Revue Generale des Sciences," prove that smoking Turkish cigarettes appears to quicken the activity of the mind in the sense of diminishing the time required for associating ideas.

The subject of the experiments was not much of a smoker by habit, and was only allowed to smoke on certain days during the experiments, which lasted half-an-hour, and were made by submitting test words to him, and causing him to associate other words with them. In making his response he pressed the button of a D'Arsonval Chronometer, which registered the time of reaction, or period of the association. On days when he did not smoke the period was on the average from 50 to 70 hundredths of a second, and on days when he smoked from 5 to 10 hundredths of a second less. The experiments thus far do not show the effect of long-continued smoking, but are to be continued.

As oxygen is now much employed for inhalation the method of Jaubert for preparing it will be useful. It consists of blocks of peroxide of sodium, or potassium, which yield oxygen when placed in water, just as carbide of calcium yields acetylene gas.

Experiments on the value of salt in the food of sheep have been made in France. Of three lots of sheep one had no salt, a second had half an ounce daily, a third had three-fourths of an ounce. The sheep taking salt gained more flesh and had better wool than those without it. The sheep getting half an ounce did better than those geeting more.

The United States Experiment Station Record describes the researches of M. Muller Thurgau on seedless grapes, from which it appears that they are the result of non-fecundations, as in the case of currants. In sultanas the fecundation is imperfect. Such grapes are smaller than the seeded varieties, and ripen earlier. They are especially liable to attacks of bees and wasps.

It is well known that the number of sun spots reaches a maximum and minimum in eleven years. In 1901 the minimum was reached, and there are signs already of growing activity in the disc which will probably increase for several years. A group of eight little and also one big spot appeared in September.

M. H. Miege in a paper to the Congres des Medicine Alienistes maintains that giantism is a sign of degeneration. Giants as a rule are monstrosities, or diseased persons. Well made and healthy giants are quite rare exceptions. It is, therefore, undesirable to seek to multiply the race of giants by marriage.

The balata tree of Para and the Amazon valley is now exploited for the extraction of guttapercha. A tree yields 3½lbs. of guttapercha a day, and expert bleeders collect 40 to 50lbs. a day. The milk of the tree when drawn is fermented, then dried in the sun.

The discussion as to the authenticity of the holy shroud of Turin, and the production of the image by emanations from the body acting on aloes and myrrh in the shroud, still goes on in the French scientific Press, but has taken rather a new form. It is now argued that, not ammoniacal vapours arising from the body, but some of those mysterious radiations from substances which act like Rontgen rays on photographic plates, may be responsible for the image. Experiments with Rontgen rays themselves have been made without success, but obviously these rays are out of the question. Only by submitting the actual shroud to a scientific examination can the question be settled.

Dolmens, that is to say, flat stones resting on upright stones and forming a table, are familiar to us in Kit's Cotty House, in Kent, but are scattered over much of Europe. One has recently been found in Haute Savoie, between Geneva and Mont Blanc, at a small railway station called Reignier. It is known as the Fairy Stone in the neighbourhood. It is of granite, well preserved, and so high that a person can stand under it. As the surrounding rocks are limestones, the granite was probably found in a glacial morraine close by. The country folk, recognising the foreign character of the stones, believe that fairies brought them in their aprons. Curiously enough, this idea of witches or fairies bringing erratic boulders in their aprons is widespread, and occurs in Scotland. These dolmens and other megalithic monuments are still something of a mystery, but were evidently the work of an early race, probably of Mediterranean origin.

The feed-water of boilers containing lime forms a deposit or scale on the boiler similar to that of ordinary kettles which, besides corroding the metal, may cause an explosion by cracking and permitting the water to get to the metal when it becomes heated red hot. Accordingly, the railway companies have studied the best means of overcoming the trouble. One is to add soda to the water, and precipitate the salts of lime in it. Another, chiefly employed in South America, is to forbid the incrustation by extract of quebracho wood. A Belgian railway company uses potatoes to prevent the adhesion of the salts to the metal. Petroleum, zinc, and so on have also been tried.

All these processes, however, are not quite satisfactory, and the surest plan is to purify the feed water before it goes to the boiler, and for this purpose a number of apparatus have been devised both at home and abroad. Those best known on the Continent are, perhaps, the purifiers of Gaillet, of Beranger Stingl, and of Desrumeaux. At home those of Howatson, Clark, and Archbutt Deeley are notable.

The telegraph steamer, Colonia, has now laid the Vancouver to Fanning Island section of the all British Pacific cable, and the Anglia will presently complete the whole line by submerging the section from Fanning to Fiji, the Southern sections to Australia and New Zealand being already laid. Then will be realised the dream of Sir Sandford Fleming, cherished for 25 years. It is not generally known that the realisation of his project turned largely on evidence of Dr. Alexander Muirhead, the well known telegraph engineer, before Mr. Chamberlain's Committee on the scheme. He maintained that a paying number of words could be telegraphed through the unprecedentedly long Vancouver-Fanning section. Other experts gave a much more unfavourable estimate of the speed, but Lord Kelvin, who was consulted by the Committee in their dilemma, approved of Dr. Muirhead's estimate. Naturally, Sir Sandford Fleming was delighted with Dr. Muirhead's evidence, which apparently saved the cable.

It looks as though the international regulations on wireless telegraphy, suggested in our columns last year, will become a fact ere long, and the "Electrician" proposes that the convention mooted by the German Emperor should be held in connection with the International Telegraphic Conference in London next year. One of the questions which ought to be considered by the delegates is the recent proposal to send Greenwich time by wireless telegraph to vessels at sea, in order to assist them in their observations for longitude.

We are told by "the Engineer" how an electric plant recently ran all night with only a corpse in charge. It appears that the night electrician at the water-power plant of the Missoula Light and Power Company at Bonner, *Mont.*, was killed while oiling the engine. "The machinery continued to run with only the dead electrician in charge until the day men came to work the next morning. The body had evidently been dead since before midnight. That this plant should have continued to run all night by itself without the slightest mishap is another evidence of the almost human like state of perfection that is being attained by modern machinery."

Many people must have time to acclimatise before they are at their proper level of health, even though they have changed from a less to a more healthy condition, and even though they have just returned home after the healthiest of holidays. This need for acclimatisation is not commonly reckoned with, and the man or woman fresh from a holiday plunges with renewed energy and the fullest confidence in median res. He flings himself into the occupations and anxieties of his business or profession, she slips into the hundred tasks of a busy domestic existence, forgetful of the sudden transition from the complete leisure of the holiday to this turmoil of the town. Thus any baneful effect of changed environment is helped by the sudden over-exercise of mind and body recently accustomed to only the easiest and most pleasant exertions. We believe that many a disappointment, transient, perhaps but temporarily, at any rate, often keen enough, might be averted if people so contrived their return from a holiday that a few days' interval was allowed before the real work of life was resumed. In these few days the system is, so to speak, comfortably switched on to the old lines again and the human engine is permitted to run the better for the acquired and properly-stored vigour of the holiday.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

CONVENTION SIGNED.

THE "Times" correspondent at Paris wrote on Oct. 7th:—The negotiations which have been going on here for some days between M. Delcasse and the Siamese Legation for the adjustment of the numerous difficulties that had accumulated between France and Siam during the last ten years came to an end this morning with the signing of a convention settling all the questions pending.

TEXT OF THE CONVENTION.

The text of the convention has since been furnished from Paris, where it was published on Oct. 8th.

Article I., dealing with the new Franco-Siamese frontier says:—

The frontier between Siam and Cambodia starts on the left bank of the Grand lake, from the mouth of the river Stang Roinos, and follows the parallel from this point in an easterly direction to the river Piek Kompong Tiam. Then turning northward, it coincides with the meridian as far as the Pnom Dang Rek chain of mountains. Thence it follows the watershed between the basins of the Nam Sei and the Me-kong on the one hand, and the Nam Mem on the other, and rejoins the Pnom Padang Range, the summits of which it follows eastward to the Me-kong. Above this point the Me-kong remains the frontier of the Kingdom of Siam, in conformity with Article I. of the Treaty of Oct. 3rd 1893.

Article IV. says:—

In the future, if the Royal Government desires to construct ports, canals, or railways in the Siamese part of the basin of the Me-kong, especially railways destined to connect the captial with any point in the aforesaid basin, it shall come to an agreement with the French Government in the event of its not being found possible to carry out these works with Siamese labour and capital exclusively.

With regard to the use of ports, canals, and railways in the Siamese part of the basin of the Me-kong, as well as of those in other portions of the kingdom, it is understood that no differential duty shall be established contrary to the principle of commercial equality set forth in the Treaty signed by Siam.

Article V. says:—

Persons of Asiatic origin, born on territory directly subject to, or placed under, the Protectorate, of France, with the exception of those who established their residence in Siam previous to the time when their country of origin was placed under such domination or Protectorate, shall have a right to French portection, and may be inscribed at the Legation and Consulates and Vice-Consulates of the Republic in the Kingdom of Siam as being under French jurisdiction. French protection shall be accorded to the children of such persons, but shall not be extended to their grand-children.

Natives of Cambodia, in Siam, shall continue to be subject to Article V. of the Treaty of July 15th, 1867.

Article VI. says:—

The lists now existing of persons under protection shall be revised by the French Consular authorities, in conformity with conditions laid down in the preceding article, and shall be communicated to the Siamese Government, which may make objections against such inscriptions as are, in its opinion, unjustified. The French agents shall make a fresh inquiry into the cases to which their attention is thus drawn.

Chinese entered upon the above-mentioned lists at the Legation, or the French Consulates in Siam, shall continue to enjoy French protection. From the point of view of jurisdiction they shall be amenable to Siamese law, and shall be tried by the Siamese Courts.

Article VII. says:—

As regards the admission to French protection of Asiatics not born on territory subject to the direct authority, or under the protection, of France, the Government of the Republic shall enjoy rights equal to those which Siam may in the future accord to any other Power.

The "Times" correspondent at Paris remarks:—

The idea, which many publicists here cherished, that France could exact from Siam in so many words in a formal treaty the admission to her service of a certain number of Frenchmen, in order to balance the influence of the other Powers, was stated in the telegram published in the "Times" on Saturday to be palpably absurd. As will have been seen, there is indeed no mention of any such stipulation in this convention, which, taken in conjunction with that negotiated in London between France and Siam, must be looked upon as the charter of Siamese independence.

Now that Siam has her boundaries east and west carefully and precisely defined, and is rid of the French garrison at Chentaboun, she finds herself free at last to make concessions to France which she was not hitherto in a mood to make. It is affirmed, in fact, that she intends to lose no time in manifesting her goodwill by asking France to help her in the organisation of a State Department of Higience, in which the personnel will be mainly French. This is a beginning, and it will depend upon the Governor-General of French Indo-China to take advantage of this opening.

In a leader the "Times" speaks of the Convention as "a fair and reasonable arrangement," and adds:—

We gather from the French telegrams that it is now hoped Frenchmen may obtain a larger share in the public service of Siam than they have had in the past. The expectation is not altogether unreasonable, although the commercial interest of France at Bangkok and in the valley of the Menam have been hitherto inconsiderable. Still, as the citizens of Belgium and Demark find a useful sphere of employment in assisting the Siamese to develop their country, it is natural that Frenchmen should desire to be appointed to similar posts. Doubtless the Siamese Government will be glad to make use of their abilities and energies, if they find that the provisions of the new treaty are being loyally and faithfully fulfilled in the spirit as well as in the letter. They could hardly have been expected to introduce large numbers of Frenchmen into the service of the State, while an active French party lost no opportunity for proclaiming that their ambition was to swallow up the whole of the Siamese territory which lies to the east of the Menam basin. They could hardly be expected to do so so long as France held over their heads the treaty of 1893—a treaty which, as the "Temps" in a burst of frankness confesses, gave her nothing "except the privilege of subjecting Siam to an annoyance which she bore impatiently." If that privilege has been definitely renounced, even in return for the very solid compensations given France by the treaty, Siam, we may be sure, will not be ungrateful.

The "Standard" correspondent at Paris writes (Oct. 8):—

The Colonial Party, which has, on more than one occasion, urged France to act in an aggressive manner in Siam, is especially annoyed at the peaceable settlement of the difficulties which existed between the two countries, and M. Francois Deloncle the deputy for Cochin China and the reporter to the Chamber of the Franco-Siamese Treaty of 1893, has written to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to inform him that he will interpellate him concerning the Convention as soon as the Chambers reassemble.

The "Temps" says it was foolish for France to suppose that she could obtain the friendship of Siam while maintaining the aggressive attitude of 1893, and, this fact having been realised, the paper applauds the means taken for putting an end to the situation. M. Delcasse's Treaty, it says, has the great merit of placing the relations of France with Siam on a logical footing. The three clauses of the 1893 Treaty, which were the cause of the hostility between the two countries, have been suppressed. The Convention of 1896 was only binding upon England, while it is now consecrated by Siam, who in her turn, recognises that France has a right to exercise a control in the Valley of the Me-kong. The "Temps" insists that France was especially justified in consenting to the evacuation of Chantabun and the repeal of the clause affecting the neutralised zone, by the fact that she is animated with peaceful desires towards Siam. Had she entertained ideas of conquest, this journal admits that their cession might be questioned.

"The Journal des Debats" thinks that in suppressing the 25-kilometre zone, France made a very important concession, but one that was justified in view of the advantages obtained. The recognition by Siam of the French sphere of influence in the Mee-kong Valley this journal regards as most important, and it thinks that "a resolute and attentive diplomacy will be able, with this instrument, to assure for us in the entire Me-kong Valley, and without in any way resorting to arbitrary means, that situation which is necessary to our security." The "Debats" considers that third parties can have no cause to complain of the privileged situation accorded France, since the treaty forbids the establishment of any preferential rights. M. Robert de Caix, the "Debats" writer, concludes by saying that the value of the new Convention will depend on the way it is put in force.

Here are summaries of other opinions:—

The "Petite Republique" says:—The "Temps" decorates this little operation with the name of 'Rectification of the Frontier' in plain French it is simply a matter of another spoliation pure and simple effected in virtue of a right which our patriots do not always invoke—that of the strongest.

The "Gaulois" says:—"The Convention only appears to offer one advantage, that of removing every pretext for a misunderstanding in our relations with Siam. That is a certainly appreciable but still inadequate benefit. France had a right to be more exacting; to tell the truth, one would be tempted to believe that Great Britain had dictated the terms of the new Convention, and that belief is perhaps not so very far away from the facts."

The "Libre Parole" says:—"What is clear is that in return for hypothetical advantages, we are abandoning the right bank of the Me-kong, and that our troops are evacuating Chantaboon, which they have occupied since 1893. British blackmail has made the cœur Delcasse recoil once more, and Chantaboon, without having the same importance, affords a pendant to Fashoda."

The "Eclair" publishes an interview with a diplomatic personage which tends to show that the position of France in Siam will be really strengthened by the new Convention. The informant of the "Eclair" said in effect:—"That part of the Me-kong which will henceforward be within the French sphere is just that part where there are most rapids. France will thus be able to undertake all the works she thinks fit for assuring the navigability of the river, which is a factor as important from the military as from the commercial point of view. On the other hand, the evacuation of Chantaboon will remove the grievances of Siam. But the Convention leaves the questions relating to the Menam Valley still undecided. France can do nothing there without England. It is with London that negotiations must be commenced." The "Eclair" hopes that M. Delcasse will not fail to follow the last mentioned course.

Paris, Oct. 7 (Reuter).—The area of the territory ceded to France is 20,000 kilometres. A point to which special attention is called is that the obligations which are imposed on Siam with regard to the 25-kilometre zone on the right bank of the Me-kong are not commercial but political in character. Thus, while in this zone restrictions are put upon the construction of railway and other public works enumerated in the Convention, France claims no preferential treatment for her commerce in the same zone, nor will she tolerate any favour being extended to other nation.

The Convention will come into force immediately after ratification, and the French troops will abandon Chantaboon after Siam has carried out her part of the agreement.

The "Standard" Paris correspondent wrote on Oct. 3:—

The announcement that the negotiations which have been carried on between Phya Sri Sahadeb, the Siamese Vice-Minister, and the British Government in regard to Siamese matter and the States of Kelantan and Franganu have been practically concluded and that a definitive agreement will probably be signed in a few days inspires M Robert de Caix, in the "Journal des Debats," to express regrets that France does not follow the methods of England, in dealing with the Siamese. England, he declares, occupies the positions of vantage and then consents to negotiate. France, he says, commences by negotiating, and he adds that the Siamese, after all may find it to their interest not to convince France of the superiority of British methods, and by her ill-will prove that in dealing with Asiatics, it is best to commence by taking the positions which make you indipendence in the case which follows' England, says M. de Caix, acts first, and concerns herself with negotiations subsequently. In a case of identical rights and interests France has commenced by trying to negotiate first.

LOVERS' PERFIDIES AND THE STANDARD OF COMFORT.

WHEN a man marries, he takes the woman "for better or worse"; the law assumes that he has taken cognisance of all moral and physical qualities and shortcomings, short of extreme anatomical defects, and that he is prepared to enjoy, or, at any rate, to endure them. Reminding the Benedict of these facts, a writer in the "Medical Press" goes on to say that the man "is no longer entitled to plead that the woman he has selected is not of the 'nature, quality, and substance demanded,' still less is he entitled to plead fraudulent misrepresentation on the part of the lady unless this bear on the essential conditions of the legal union. It is for the prospective husband to make sure that his prospects of matrimonial happiness repose on a sound basis. Presumably, therefore, he would be entitled to plead 'disillusion' at any period previous to marriage should he discover that his fiancee's teeth were artificial, her hair very largely adventitious, and that, in other respects, her charms were unduly enhanced by meretricious arts. These reflections are suggested by an action for damages in respect of breach of promise of marriage recently tried in the High Court of Justice at Bombay. The defendant urged in justification of his change of front that the plaintiff had fraudulently concealed from him the fact that her teeth and gums were diseased, and that the former were mostly artificial. It is, obviously, a rather risky defence to make, because unless successful, the jury might consider that the defendant was adding insult to injury. Nevertheless, it would have been interesting to have a judicial pronouncement on this delicate subject. Unfortunately for our information, the defendant 'climbed down' at the critical moment, and consented to offer the heartbroken plaintiff a substantial sum by way of compensation. The precise extent to which women may artificially enhance their charms and disguise their infirmities remains, consequently, a moot question, and in practice it will be found more convenient to abstain from promising marriage until all doubts have been removed than to seek to evade its realisation by pleading fraudulent misrepresentation."

Apropos of the foregoing, the "Hospital" had something interesting to say concerning birth-rates in different classes of society. "Whatever may be the cause, it seems pretty clear that the birth-rate is higher among the poor than among the well-to-do. The casuist may say, perhaps, that it is because of the multitude of their children that some people remain poor, and it is no doubt true that in a state of society such as exists at present—in which family ties are considerably loosened and grown-up children do not admit the obligation to maintain their parents which used to be accepted without question—the parents of large families are almost of necessity condemned to poverty. This, however, certainly does not entirely nor indeed principally account for the existing disproportion between the birth rates of different classes of society. It seems that there are over four times as many births, proportionately, in St. Luke's as in St. George's, Hanover Square, and that so far as poverty may be taken to express failure in life the nation is entrusting to its failures the important duty of carrying on the race. We are, however, by no means sure that this properly expresses the facts of the case. What makes for national greatness is not that calculating selfishness which leads young people to refrain from marriage until they can marry comfortably, surrounded with all the little luxuries in the midst of which they have been brought up; and still less is it to be found among those young couples who by a conspiracy of worldly-minded self-indulgence voluntarily limit the number of their offspring. So long as courage, recklessness, intolerance of restraint, strong desires, and indifference to the discomfort entailed in gratifying them remain active agents in the maintenance of freedom and the making of nations, we need not be over-concerned at the fact that the mean, the selfish, and the calculating among us are not too quickly propagating their kind."

A FRENCH TURF SCANDAL.

TOD SLOAN IMPLICATED.

BLACKLEGS AND BACCARAT.

The event of the day in Paris is the scandal which has just occurred in connection with the turf. According to the "Echo de Paris," Tod Sloan, the well-known American jockey; Mr. M—an American owner of race-horses, and a bookmaker whose name begins with the letter K, were arrested on Friday, 26th September, and taken before a Juge d'instruction. After a lengthy examination they were set, temporarily at liberty. All the three, together with a number of their friends, are accused of having plucked at baccarat certain other jockeys, a number of Americans and other pigeons. They met nearly every night at a well-known bar in the rue Royale or at a bar in the Avenue Friedland. The American jockey and his friends are accused of having organized baccarat parties nearly every night, at which, by peculiar good fortune they won, nearly always, all the money on the table. The sums in question were, it appears, very large, and several of the pigeons did not allow themselves to be plucked without making a considerable noise. The results were reports to the police, an inquiry, the appointment of a Juge d'Instruction to investigate the affair, and the arrests of the principal players. One of them was in possession of a pack of marked cards. Among those who brought pigeons to the tapis vert is said to be the son of a celebrated novelist, who is well known in the monde ou l'on s'amuse. According to the "Journal" the charges of gambling are complicated with accusation of foul play on the turf. For some time past M. Hennion, principal commissary of police of the Ministry of the Interior, and his best assistant have been closely watching the racing on the various courses. It appears that this surveillance has been undertaken on account of the numerous complaints of in and out running received from the various racing societies.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBMER 10

THE LEADER OF THE STRIKERS.

THE most anxious men in America to-day are the men upon whom the responsibility for the coal strike and its conduct rests, and notable among these is Mr. John Mitchell, the leader of the men. Mr. Mitchell ranks high among the public men of the States, and as a Labour leader may be set side by side for uprightness and general character with Mr. Burt in this country. He is anything but an agitator, with an axe of his own to grind; it may be said of him that he is willing to forfeit his leadership rather than consciously lead his men into a position which would be disastrous for them or unjust to their employers. One who knows him well declares that he "represents in the fullest sense the class of Labour leader of a new order, who talk little and work hard, and whom the working men have turned to because they are leaders who could command, and who knew how to compromise with their employers."

A MAN FOR A CRISIS.

To say that he is "compromising" is merely, as Mr. Mitchell understands compromise, to say that he is for moving along the line of least resistance. He believes that the easiest way is the shortest, and more than once he has asserted his faith in the peaceful way at the risk of offending those whom he represents. An incident in a strike in Illinois brings out this trait in Mr. Mitchell's character. The men had rashly resolved to attack some non-union men who were working with a guard of armed troops, and, seizing two of their employers, the strikers set them in the front line of attack. The "president" heard of the outrage in the nick of time, and rushing to the spot saved the employers and led them out of danger. The men were furious, but they came to admire the president the more for his pluck, and such a man may well be trusted to deal gently and justly in a crisis such as this.

THE MAN WHO CALLED OUT THE TROOPS.

Governor Stone, upon whom fell the duty of calling out the troops, is a man in the prime of life, who has served his country, as have most public men in America, on the field of war. At the close of the Civil War, Lieut.-Colonel Stone joined the National State Guard before he settled down to the quieter paths in which he has since spent his life. Studying law, he was admitted to the bar in the year the next great war broke out in Europe, and for thirty years he has been a lawyer of high standing, although he has largely sacrificed his private practice to devote himself to public work. He has been district attorney of his native county and United States Attorney-General for the Western district of Pennsylvania, and he has been many times elected and re-elected for Congress. He is a sound Republican, and won his last election by something like four votes to one.

AMERICA'S COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR.

Another interesting figure just now is Mr. Carroll Davidson Wright, the head of the Department of Labour in the United States. Mr. Wright has an excellent reputation and a character just as good, and he has, in his thirty years of public life, achieved an astonishing amount of work. Always a statistician, fond of collecting information and compiling accounts and being, moreover, an honorary professor of social economics, Mr. Wright was chosen to look after the Bureau of Statistics in Massachusetts, and when he left that post it was to take up the duty of presiding over the same work for the whole of the United States. His office has since then blossomed into the Department of Labour, and in his capacity of Commissioner of Labour Mr. Wright has issued from twenty to thirty exhaustive reports on various aspects of the labour problem.

AT THE HEAD OF A STATE.

The Governor of one of the United States is bound, in a crisis of violence, to preserve "the peace of the United States," and, should the trouble spread beyond his control, the President must come to his assistance. It is not in the province of President Roosevelt to interfere when resistance is offered to merely State laws; in such a case the prerogative belongs to the Governor. But the Governor may, should the situation demand it, call upon the President for national aid, and such a course was taken in the great railroad strike of 1877, when aid was summoned from Washington under Article 4 of the Constitution, which pledges the United States Government to protect the separate States against invasion or against domestic violence. There are exceptions to this rule—as when the mails are endangered, in which case the President has full power everywhere; but such extreme situations rarely arise, and the Governor is practically all-powerful within his own dominion.

THE SHIPPING KING.

Mr. Clement Acton Griscom, the President of the Shipping Combination, who will have a weighty voice in the administration of its huge capital, has climbed from the bottom rung of the ladder. He is not, in years at least, quite a young man—he will be sixty-two next spring; but years count little with such men as he. Clement Griscom started life on his own account as a clerk in a shipping office, and in six years, when he was but twenty-two, he was a partner. At thirty he became Vice President of the International Navigation Company, retaining the position until he became president. That was fourteen years since, and now that the call for a strong man has come it is upon Mr. Griscom, the clerk of forty years ago, that the choice has fallen.

THE "STONEWALLERS" OF NEW ZEALAND

Mr. Seddon is wanted in New Zealand; even in that amazing part of the world things move slowly without him. The Government of New Zealand has set up through the night passing a Railway Bill in the face of eighteen hours of persistent "stonewalling" the picturesque phrase in which politicians in Seddon-land describe the diversion we know here as simple obstruction. The Colonial Parliaments have easily outdistanced the Palace of Westminster in the race for the longest sitting, and besides some of their records the forty-one hours' sitting of the House of Commons seems brief enough. Yet members of Parliament did not think so then, and when it happened—from January 31, 1881, to February 2, 1881—there was so much indignation that Mr. Gladstone introduced his famous urgency "motion," which, brought the three days' sitting to an end.

THE LATCH-KEY IN GOVERNMENT

It will soon be necessary to provide "those who rule over us" with latch-keys at the expense of the State. Not only our legislators, but the administrators of the law sit often enough through the small hours. Bad examples were ever contagious, and long sittings have become familiar not only in Parliament but in courts of law, and even with coroner's juries Six months ago the Manchester Assize Court dispersed an hour after midnight when Mr. Justice Walton disposed of a case which had occupied his eighteen days and the City magistrates forty-three days. An Irish judge named Day was warned against an all-night sitting by a lawyer, who sent up to the bench a note in rhyme ending—

For if you do the world will say
That justice was not done by day,

but no restraining counsel was able to cut short the inquest at Sutton Coldfield—oddly enough on the same day as Mr. Justice Walton's mid night sitting—which ran on to after three in the morning.

THE PICCADILLY PULPIT.

Once more London has copied Birmingham; the outdoor pulpit, if one is not mistaken is, one of the things in which the Midland capital led the way. Close to the heart of the city, in the yard of St. Martin's Church and within hearing distance of the Market Hall, Birmingham has an outdoor pulpit, and it was probably the effectiveness of this pulpit which led to the erection of a similar one in East London, followed by that dedicated yesterday in Piccadilly. St James's Church, the rector of which has inaugurated this novel enterprise for the West-end, is more than two centuries old, and has an organ bought by a King, whose daughter gave it to St. James's. Evelyn tells in his Diary that on December 10, 1684, he went to see the new Church of St. James's of which he said, "there was no altar anywhere in England, nor has there been any abroad, more richly adorned."

KING, PRINCESS, AND RECTOR.

St. James's Church, which has now the only outdoor pulpit in the West-end, has its place in history. It was here that a daring rector defied the King and Queen of England. In the reign of William and Mary this was the most fashionable church in London, and Princess Anne of Denmark was a regular member of the congregation. After their quarrel with the Princess, the King and Queen forbade the rector, Dr. Birch, to place the text upon the cushion in Princess Anne's pew, and the rector refused to be made the instrument of Royalty's petty insults. It was about this time, when all London was seen at St James's, that the church was named in a popular play of the time, Lord Foppington, one of the characters, declared that he found much the best company at St. James's, and, when asked if there was good preaching, said: "Why, faith, madam, I can't tell. A man must have very little to do there that can give an account of the sermon."

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THAT all the misery and suffering from Rheumatic Aches and Pains can be avoided by a few applications of that famous and world-renowned remedy,

St. Jacobs Oil

which has cured thousands of cases after every other treatment had failed. It acts promptly. It penetrates to the very seat of the disease and removes the cause of pain.

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SMALLPOX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

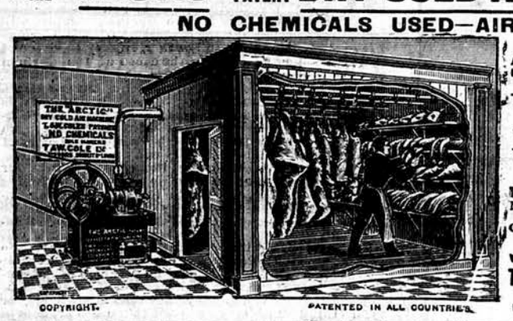
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CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

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Professor of Chemistry.

Berner's College, London.

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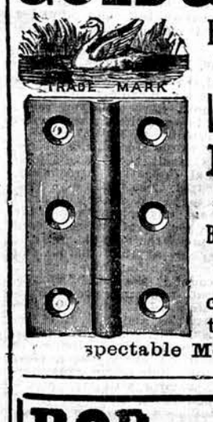
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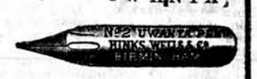
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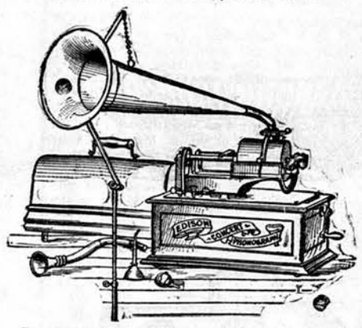
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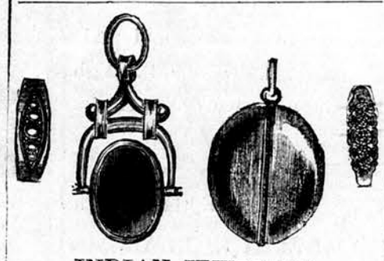
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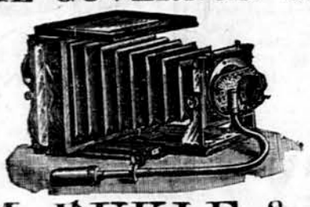
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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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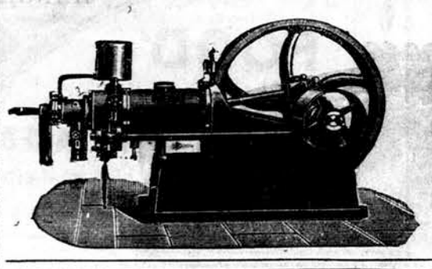
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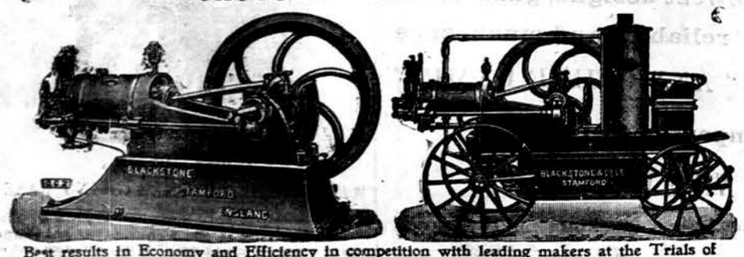
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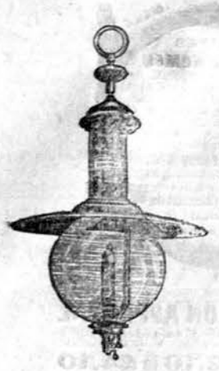
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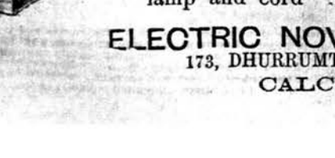
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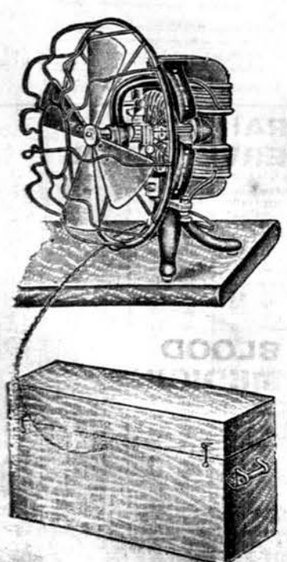
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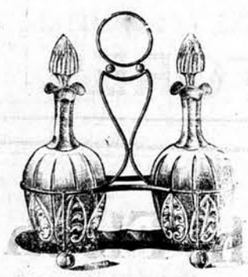
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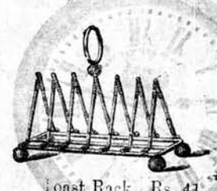
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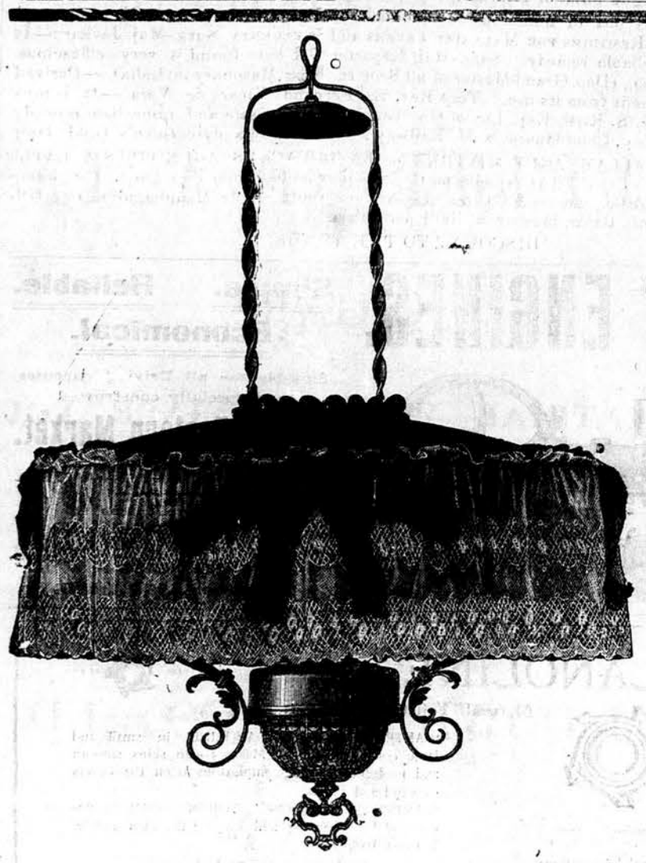


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